THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 35.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

257

A Proclamation.

THE MARSHAL of the Western District of Pennsylvania to the jurors, witnesses, and parties (except defendants and their sureties in criminal cases) concerned in cases for trial at the May term of the United States Court of the said District

WHEREAS the Judge of the said District hath certified to me, that he will be unable to attend at the commencement of the next stated session of the Court of the United States for the said District,—Now, in pursuance of the further direction of the said Judge, I, the said Marshal, do hereby give notice, that the said Court will be adjourned from the first Monday in May next to the Saturday next preceding the second Monday of October next; and that all jurors, witnesses, and parties, except defendants and their sureties in criminal cases, are requested not to attend.

Hugh Davis,
Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, April 12, 1824 } Ap. 16—3t.

DOCTOR LOUGHRAN,

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity. His shop is in Market, between Second and Third streets, lately in the occupancy of Doctor *Callaghan*, where he may be consulted in the various branches of his profession.
April 16—3*

MACHINE CARDS.

The P. Manufacturing Association

HAVE lately received from different Card Manufacturers,

50 Sets of MACHINE CARDS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Which they will sell in sets or separate sheets, to suit purchasers, at the manufacturers' prices.

Wool and Tow Cards,

Hatters' and Fullers' Cards, and Comb Plate.
April 16—6t.

A. H Wallace & W. A. Pope,

Under the firm of
WALLACE & POPE,
LOUISVILLE,

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general

Agency and Commission Business,

In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention.
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FOR RENT,

A Commodious Dwelling House,

ON the bank of the Monongahela, next door to Mr. David Logan.

—*ALSO*,—

A Three Story Brick House,

In Fourth street, between Market and Ferry Streets. Inquire of

Geo. Boggs.

April 16, 1824—4*

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 15.—tf *Market Street.*

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *Taylor & Paris*, having been dissolved last February, by mutual consent, those having claims against said firm, are requested to present their accompts for settlement, and those who stand indebted, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective balances, to Thomas Taylor, who is duly authorized to collect the same. Those who neglect promptly to attend this notice, will find their respective accompts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

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A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

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South-West Corner of Market-Street and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED

195 Packages of Shoes,

Comprising an extensive assortment of every description, selected expressly for, and adapted to, country retail trade.

—*ALSO*—

150 Doz. Red, Black, White, Green and Yellow *MOROCCO SKINS,*

Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.

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OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods.

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New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

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Nashville, March 1—[April 16—3mo.]

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4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
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Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO— 3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—1198.

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that [illegible] Profession as heretofore, in the other Courts [illegible] and devote his exclusive attention to Professional Business.

[illegible]een Market

Office, Fourth, [illegible] Streets.

and W[illegible]

Pittsburgh, [illegible]

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief; having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. GAZZAM,

HAS REMOVED to the house lately occupied by E. Pentland, Esq. in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 9, 1824—3t

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, consisting of all the articles [illegible] assortment of

[illegible]ville Cloths,
STOMER'S CASSINETS,
RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 3d street, Jan. 9, 1823. 5tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh. Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Brigade Orders.

THE ENROLLED MILITIA, residing within the bounds of the 1st Brigade of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet for training and inspection, as follows, viz:

87th Regt 1st Battalion, on Monday, the 10th,
2d Battalion, on Tuesday, the 11th,
106th Regt. 1st Battalion, on Wednesday, the 12th,
2d Battalion, on Thursday, the 13th,
28th Regt. 1st Battalion, on Friday, the 14th,
2d Battalion, on Monday, the 17th,
61st Regt. 1st Battalion, on Tuesday, the 18th,
2d Battalion, on Wednesday, the 19th,

And the "1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers," on Thursday, the 20th day of May next, at such places as the commandants of the several corps may direct.

Independent Volunteer Corps will meet with the Battalion of Militia in the bounds of which a majority of the company reside

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st B. 15th D. P. M

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.—3t.

Mr. J. Drocourt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having relinquished teaching Females he will devote himself entirely to the instruction of the other sex. The following branches of education will be taught at his residence opposite Mr. Bowen's Nail Factory.

Reading,
Writing,
Arithmetic,
Grammar,
Practical Orthography,
Geography,
Projection of Maps, &c.
History,
Book-Keeping, in all its branches, and the
French Language.

Terms very moderate.

N. B Mr. J. D. continues to give private lessons in the French Language.

Pittsburgh, April 9. 3t

CARD.

MR. BAKER

PRESENTS his compliments to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and informs them that he intends commencing tuition in MUSIC, on the *Piano Forte* or *Organ*, on Monday, the 19th inst. He flatters himself, from his experience and his attention to his pupils, he will merit public patronage.

The terms will be 8 dollars per quarter, three lessons each week. Particular attention will be paid to the vocal part.

April 9.—3t.*

The Creditors

OF the Subscriber are hereby notified that the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, upon his petition for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania "for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," have appointed the third day of May next, at Pittsburgh, for his hearing; when, and where his creditors may show cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

Robert Patterson,
Bookseller.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.—3

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

BY advertisement in the Pittsburgh newspapers of this date, it will be seen that the vicissitudes, and misfortunes, occurring in late years, have fallen heavily on the subscriber, after a long period of engagement in business, so as to reduce him entirely to insolvency;—under which his distress would be much greater than it is, were it not for the kindness under Providence, of a few generous individuals, who have enabled him under an agency, with a moderate capital, to commence the BOOK & STATIONARY BUSINESS for the support of his family—and if possible, however hopeless the prospect, at a late period in life, to gain something toward the payment of debt.

He has taken the room lately occupied by L. Loomis, as a Bookstore,—where his assortment will be found to contain generally good and useful books, that are in demand in schools and colleges, and read by professional men and others.

His constant efforts will be employed to keep an assortment of the best Paper and Stationary.

The numerous Tracts of the American Tract Society, of which he is agent, together with a well selected supply of Sabbath School Books, will be found to answer the wishes of those who are fond of promoting reading and instruction in this way. He has also a great variety of books for children.

He takes, to sell on commission, such articles as may conveniently be connected with bookselling, and hopes for a share of encouragement, in this way, from Pittsburgh manufacturers. Besides money, he receives Payment, Rags, Tanners' Scraps, Hops, Lime, &c. at the regular cash prices:—and as he neither buys nor sells on a general credit, he can sell as reasonably as regular dealing will justify.

He particularly requests his numerous friends and acquaintances, to bear in mind that a reasonable portion of the custom which he has had for many years, in this place, will be sufficient: and he hopes they will not doubt the truth of the old proverb that "*every little helps*," especially with an individual, such as the subscriber, who has seen and experienced enough to deter from all immoderate borrowing, endorsing, and extravagant extension of business,—and who is content by economy and industry, to seek a living for his family.

His friends and customers will please to recollect that his present stand for Bookselling is not in any of the four places where it has been within 12 or 14 years, but in Market street, a few doors below 4th street.

Robert Patterson,
Agent.

Pittsburgh, April 9.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until 1st May, by Robert Stewart or Boyle Irwin, for

Repairing the Turnpike Road,

between Wilkinsburgh and Pittsburgh, (in such sections as the contractors may wish:) the Proposals to specify how much the stone will be delivered for by the perch, how much for breaking by the perch, and how much per perch for opening the water tables. Those wishing to contract must be prepared to commence without delay, and continue until their agreement is finished.

April 9, 1824—3t.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

Allegheny Bridge.

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassilly, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P M.

ALEX JOHNSTON, Jr. Clerk.

April 2, 1824.—[Ap. 9—4t]

WANTED,

A Journeyman Saddler.

A FIRST RATE WORKMAN will receive constant employment and liberal wages. None other need apply.

Saml. M'Clellan.

Wheeling, April 9—4t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having declined business, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Patterson & Dunlap*, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them will please make immediate payment to either of them, or to Mr. Robert Dunlap

Nathaniel Patterson,
John Dunlap.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824—3t*

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court has appointed *Monday, the third day of May next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not severally be discharged.

JOHN POLLARD,
Hatter, Pittsburgh.
JAMES SCOTT,
Farmer, Ohio township.
JOSEPH SANDERS,
Tailor, Mifflin township.
JAMES COULTER,
Laborer, Ross township.

Allegheny county, April 9, 1824.—3*

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John B. Brown,
[illegible] Pittsburgh.

Allegheny County, April 9, [illegible]

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and in the Courts of Profession as heretofore, in the other Courts of the State, and devote his exclusive attention to Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets.

Pittsburgh, [illegible] 6m

Anderson's or Mellen's Cough Drops.

Valuable Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions

THE high reputation that Anderson's COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have gained for Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to consumptions, renders it unnecessary to say much in recommending them to the public, as no stronger proof of their possessing uncommon virtues could be given than will be found by reading the certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability who have used them in cases of long standing, and some of them, where their physicians have given them up as past recovery, have been entirely restored by the use of this medicine. The fact that they have now been in use five years, and that the demand the present season has been greater than at any former period, is also a strong argument in their favor.—Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of colds, coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine, contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that for more than a year previous to 1821, I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods, without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a vial of *Anderson's Cough Drops*, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them, and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs.

Hudson, May 20, 1823. ELISHA DAVIS.

I hereby certify, that for a number of years previous to 1818, I was troubled with a cough and pain in my breast, and in the spring of that year, I grew worse and was considered to be in a consumption and applied to several physicians, tried various kinds of medicine without any material relief, having noticed the recommendations of *Anderson's Cough Drops* in such complaints, I procured a vial of them in Hudson, from which I soon found relief, and after taking a few vials of them, I was restored to a tolerable good state of health, which has continued for 3 years past, and I can cheerfully recommend them to those laboring under similar complaints.

Hudson, July 11, 1823. ZACH. HAWS

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, had been afflicted with the *Asthma* for twenty years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma, I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months.—Upon a return of a paroxysm of the asthma, I have made use of the same medicine and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops *a remedy in praise of which too much cannot be said.* I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover (N. H.) Oct. 3, 1823.

For Sale by JAMES MELLEN.
Hudson, Oct. 6, 1823.

Also for Sale by SPEAKMAN & PETTIGREW, Druggists, Market, between Front and Second-streets, who have just received a supply of FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pittsburgh, March 19.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. GAZZAM,

HAS REMOVED to the house lately occupied by E. Pentland, Esq. in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 9, 1824—3t

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, consisting of all the articles comprising an assortment of

Mill Cloths.
SUPERFINE & CASSINETS,
RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. 3tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh. Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

Brigade Orders.

THE ENROLLED MILITIA, residing within the bounds of the 1st Brigade of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet for training and inspection, as follows, viz:

87th Regt 1st Battalion, on Monday, the 10th,
2d Battalion, on Tuesday, the 11th,
106th Regt. 1st Battalion, on Wednesday, the 12th,
2d Battalion, on Thursday, the 13th,
28th Regt. 1st Battalion, on Friday, the 14th,
2d Battalion, on Monday, the 17th,
61st Regt. 1st Battalion, on Tuesday, the 18th,
2d Battalion, on Wednesday, the 19th,

And the "1st Battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers," on Thursday, the 20th day of May next, at such places as the commandants of the several corps may direct.

Independent Volunteer Corps will meet with the Battalion of Militia in the bounds of which a majority of the company reside

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st B. 15th D. P. M

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.—3t.

Mr. J. Drocourt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having relinquished teaching Females he will devote himself entirely to the instruction of the other sex. The following branches of education will be taught at his residence opposite Mr. Bowen's Nail Factory.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Practical Orthography, Geography, Projection of Maps, &c. History, Book-Keeping, in all its branches, and the French Language.

Terms very moderate.

N. B Mr. J. D. continues to give private lessons in the French Language.

Pittsburgh, April 9. 3t

CARD.

MR. BAKER

PRESENTS his compliments to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and informs them that he intends commencing tuition in MUSIC, on the *Piano Forte* or *Organ*, on Monday, the 19th inst. He flatters himself, from his experience and his attention to his pupils, he will merit public patronage.

The terms will be 8 dollars per quarter, three lessons each week. Particular attention will be paid to the vocal part.

April 9.—3t.

The Creditors

OF the Subscriber are hereby notified that the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, upon his petition for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania "for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," have appointed the third day of May next, at Pittsburgh, for his hearing, when, and where his creditors may show cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged.

Robert Patterson,
Bookseller.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.—3

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

BY advertisement in the Pittsburgh newspapers of this date, it will be seen that the vicissitudes, and misfortunes, occurring in late years, have fallen heavily on the subscriber, after a long period of engagement in business, so as to reduce him entirely to insolvency;—under which his distress would be much greater than it is, were it not for the kindness under Providence, of a few generous individuals, who have enabled him under an agency, with a moderate capital, to commence the BOOK & STATIONARY BUSINESS for the support of his family—and if possible, however hopeless the prospect, at a late period in life, to gain something toward the payment of debt.

He has taken the room lately occupied by L. Loomis, as a Bookstore,—where his assortment will be found to contain generally good and useful books, that are in demand in schools and colleges, and read by professional men and others.

His constant efforts will be employed to keep an assortment of the best Paper and Stationary.

The numerous Tracts of the American Tract Society, of which he is agent, together with a well selected supply of Sabbath School Books, will be found to answer the wishes of those who are fond of promoting reading and instruction in this way. He has also a great variety of books for children.

He takes, to sell on commission, such articles as may conveniently be connected with bookselling, and hopes for a share of encouragement, in this way, from Pittsburgh manufacturers. Besides money, he receives payment, Rags, Tanners' Scraps, Bags, Lin[illegible] &c. at the regular cash prices:—and as he neither buys nor sells on a general credit, he can sell as reasonably as regular dealing will justify.

He particularly requests his numerous friends and acquaintances, to bear in mind that a reasonable portion of the custom which he has had for many years, in this place, will be sufficient: and he hopes they will not doubt the truth of the old proverb that "*every little helps*," especially with an individual, such as the subscriber, who has seen and experienced enough to deter from all immoderate borrowing, endorsing, and extravagant extension of business,—and who is content by economy and industry, to seek a living for his family.

His friends and customers will please to recollect that his present stand for Bookselling is not in any of the four places where it has been within 12 or 14 years, but in Market street, a few doors below 4th street.

Robert Patterson,
Pittsburgh, April 9. *Agent.*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until 1st May, by Robert Stewart or Boyle Irwin, for

Repairing the Turnpike Road,

between Wilkinsburgh and Pittsburgh, (in such sections as the contractors may wish:) the Proposals to specify how much the stone will be delivered for by the perch, how much for breaking by the perch, and how much per perch for opening the water tables. Those wishing to contract must be prepared to commence without delay, and continue until their agreement is finished.

April 9, 1824—3t.

NOTICE

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

Allegheny Bridge.

AN ELECTION for a President, ten Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the house of T. Cassilly, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, to commence at 2 o'clock, P M.

ALEX JOHNSTON, Jr. *Clerk.*

April 2, 1824.—[Ap. 9—4t]

WANTED,
A Journeyman Saddler.

A FIRST RATE WORKMAN will receive constant employment and liberal wages. None other need apply.

Saml. M'Clallan.

Wheeling, April 9—4t.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having declined business, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Patterson & Dunlap*, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them will please make immediate payment to either of them, or to Mr. Robert Dunlap

Nathaniel Patterson,
John Dunlap.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824—3t*

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed *Monday, the third day of May next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not severally be discharged.

JOHN POLLARD,
Hatter, Pittsburgh.
JAMES SCOTT,
Farmer, Ohio township,
JOSEPH SANDERS,
Tailor, Mifflin township.
JAMES COULTER,
Laborer, Ross township.

Allegheny county, April 9, 1824.—3*

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed Monday, the 3d day of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John B. Brown,
Gunsmith, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny County, April 9, 1824—3*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1824.

Potomac & Ohio Canal.—Notice has already been given in this paper, of a work proposed to be published by James Shriver, Esq. of Union-Town, to consist of a Map and Book, descriptive of the route of a canal to connect the head waters of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. This work, which has just issued from the press, we have had an opportunity of examining, and find it to contain very satisfactory information on the subject of which it treats.—Mr. Shriver's facts, as to the principal points, were procured by actual survey and personal investigation; and afford very satisfactory grounds indeed for believing the object practicable, at an expense small in comparison with its importance. But, besides the very minute description of the route in question, the information which the work gives on the subject of canals generally—information, much of which is no where else to be found—renders it, now that the discussions of congress and of the state legislatures have turned public attention so forcibly to the subject, a valuable acquisition to the community.

A specimen of the work may be seen at the book-store of Messrs. Eichbaum & Johnston, where subscriptions will be received.

The following article, which contains a very correct notice of the work, we copy from the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Shriver's Map, &c.—This interesting and useful production, so highly creditable to its author, and calculated to elucidate a subject of such great and extended importance, has been recently put into our hands for examination. Of its accuracy, though we cannot speak from personal knowledge, we have no doubt; as well on account of the known ability and fidelity of Mr. Shriver, as from the respect paid to his communications by men of the highest standing in society, and who have made the subject of these canals a matter of long and assiduous investigation. The map is neatly executed, is not crowded with irrelevant matter, and contains besides a general delineation of the whole country, from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, an enlarged and particular exhibit of that section of it which contains the site of the projected connecting canal between Savage River, a branch of the Potomac, and Deep Creek, one of the head waters of the Youghiogeny, which (through the Monongahela) is connected with the Ohio, at Pittsburgh. Two profiles are added—one exhibiting the levels, taken in Deep Creek, and showing the height of land which separates its waters from those of the Potomac; the other exhibiting the outline of the country through which the Cumberland Road now passes. Both have an important bearing on the subject for whose illustration the Map has been prepared. A table is added, giving certain statistical details of the towns on the National Road.

The map is accompanied by an account of the surveys and examination which have been made with a view to investigate the practicability of the proposed Canal. It introduces these by a general topographical description of the country between the Potomac and Ohio. It then states with minuteness, the courses, levels, and volume of water of the approaching streams, with the height and width of the ridge that separates them, and compares several different practicable modes of uniting them. A letter from General Harper, to Mr. Shriver, is given, stating his objections to the plan of creating a summit level by damming up Deep Creek, backing its waters, (to a height of 35 feet,) and then cutting down the ridge so as to admit them to join with the creek on the other side; and proposing to substitute a tunnel through the ridge at the depth of the present channel of Deep Creek, the comparative advantage of which plan he argues with his accustomed ability and clearness. The several sources from whence a supply of water for the summit level may be drawn, are carefully enumerated and examined—and the certainty of such supply is satisfactorily demonstrated. The crossing of the Allegany Ridge being thus provided for, the subsequent course of the canal to Pittsburgh is largely discussed—the two routes by the Youghiogeny and by the Cheat rivers, are compared—the distances and descents are stated, and then extended estimates of the relative expense are gone into. [The distance by the former route is 350 miles—by the latter, 382. The average expense of the whole canal East of Cumberland, exclusive of locks, is computed at about 6,000 dollars a mile—including locks, 8,500. The total expense of the Canal from the waters of the Potomac to those of the Ohio, is summed up at $5,558,560.] This part of the work is closed by estimates of the comparative expense of land and water carriage, by which it is demonstrated that the former is to the latter as 20 to 1.

The next part of the book is devoted to the proposed Canal to unite the Ohio river with Lake Erie. To illustrate this, an engraved sketch is given of the intervening country. Letters from Messrs. Stewart and Whittlesey, members of the House of Representatives, from Judge Tappan and Mr Senator Brown, of Ohio, are first given, discussing the several routes which may be pursued; all of which leave the Ohio with the course of Great Beaver River, but, having its course to the summit level, divide, one proposing to follow the Cayahoga, another the Grand River, and a third to unite the sources of Grand and Ashtabula Rivers. These three routes strike Lake Erie at three different points, one at Cleveland, another at Fairport, and a third at Ashtabula. Then follows a long and minute examination of that whole country, by Mr. Gebbles, Civil Engineer, with notes, by Governor Brown, in which a variety of different routes are stated and compared; but, as this report is not accompanied by a map, it loses much of its interest to those who have not access to one. A letter from Thomas Wilson, Esq. discusses a route by the Alleghany river, and is followed by a communication from Judge Ruggles, of Ohio, published in the Western Herald, under the signature of *An Ohio Farmer*, insisting on the advantages of the general measures. A letter from general Jessup states the advantages of such a communication as is proposed, to the military service of the United States; and this closes the second part of the work.

An Appendix contains a brief account of the New-York Grand Canal, from Lake Erie to the Hudson; and of the Middlesex Canal, in Massachusetts; a succinct view of the Canals, throughout the world; a table of the prices of Canal Stocks, in London; Melish's table of the states and territories watered by the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri; and, finally, General Harper's able speech to the citizens of Baltimore, accompanied by a reduced Map of the United States, exhibiting the country which may be drained by the Susquehanna Canal, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The Book is what it professes to be, a book of facts. But they are facts on a most important subject, stated from the most authentic sources, and illustrated by the views and arguments of some of the ablest citizens of the republic: as such it commends itself to every intelligent friend of this country, and entitles its author to the public gratitude. *Nat. Intel.*

Trade of the Susquehanna.—The quantity of produce, lumber, &c. descending the river the present season, far exceeds that of any previous year. Flour, wheat, cheese, whiskey, &c. are floating down in such abundance, that we think purchasers need not feel jealous of each other. The Baltimore market will have enough, and be able to spare a wing of the trade to Philadelphia without injury.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The whole line of this canal has been contracted for on very favorable terms, and the great work will commence forthwith.

Canal connecting the Seneca Lake with the head waters of the Susquehanna.—On this subject the legislature of New-York has appointed a committee to obtain the necessary information and report to the house.—*Lanc. Gaz.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

The Map business. It is quite a mistaken notion, that affairs of State are managed like other affairs. Between man and man, the *quid pro quo;* services for hire, or hire for services, are indispensable, and it is esteemed dishonorable, and even knavish, for either the employer or the employed to overreach the other. Not so, however, in State transactions. Members of the State Legislature, who are allowed by law a specific per diem compensation for services to the public, have long been in the practice of *granting to themselves* an *extra* compensation, in the shape of *books;* the cost of which being paid by the State, they might as well *grant to themselves* the sum paid for books *in cash.*

'True, however, it is, that to take their own word for it, the books are not for themselves, (for what need have they for books?) but for their constituents. As thus: the legislature subscribed for a number of copies of different editions of the laws, at different times by way of patronizing the publication. These laws were delivered to the secretary of the commonwealth. The members communed among themselves, and came to the conclusion that the laws were of no use but as they were circulated, and in whose hands could they be more advantageously placed than in their own? They were public men, and the people would necessarily apply to them for a knowledge of the laws, and by having the books this knowledge could be imparted. *Probatum est.* The members of this year granted the books to themselves. The members of the next year did the same thing for themselves. When the supply was exhausted, a new cargo was purchased, and so year after year the laws were distributed. So also with Roberts' edition of the British statutes, Bache's manual for a justice of the peace, Purdon's abridgment and Purdon's digest, all for the single purpose of enlightening their constituents.

It has been our bad luck not to be able to perceive the practice exactly in the light that it has been viewed by the members. But the watch-word of party being raised, any thing that we could urge was easily dissipated. It is said the people are fond of being cheated, and surely they have been gratified in this respect. From granting to themselves books the members of the legislature have got up to granting themselves maps, and there is no knowing what may come next.

As in the case of the books, they have begun upon a small scale. A plate of a map of the State was formed at the trifling expense of $50,000, and sundry copies were struck off, and forwarded to the secretary of the commonwealth. The members of the Legislature, as in the case of the books, could not see what use these were of, locked up in a room at the seat of government, and so they granted a copy to each of themselves. There were not enough of copies to supply every member, and thence a scramble for these, and directions to have an additional number struck off. The members of the next Legislature will very justly conclude, that they have as good a right to a map, each, as the members of this, and so on until the map of the State shall be as widely circulated, at the public expense, as the several editions of the Laws. By natural progression, they will next circulate Maps of the United States, until at last they will grab Tanner's Atlas, containing maps of all the countries in the world.

OHIO.—Every day furnishes us with additional evidence of the increasing popularity and brightening prospects of *Andrew Jackson* for the Presidency, and of his ultimately receiving the vote of Ohio. We think we are warranted in the assertion, when we say, that the counties of Hamilton, Adams, Brown, Clermont, Preble, Butler, Warren, Ashtabula, and Montgomery, will give him a very large majority of their votes. From all we can learn, there will be a majority, though not a large one, in the counties of Clinton, Highland, Jackson, and Scioto: Greene county is very unanimous for him. The county of Ross will give a majority for Clay, though Jackson has many friends there: Guernsey county we have been informed, will be pretty unanimous for Mr. Clay. The other counties, especially those bordering on the lakes, are more divided between Clay, Adams, and Jackson than any of those we have before mentioned. An elector for President is announced in the Xenia paper, by the name of *Thomas Gillespie*, who pledges himself, if elected, to vote for *Andrew Jackson.*—We have no knowledge of Mr. Gillespie, further than that he is a man very popular in his neighborhood—he may be considered, therefore, as a candidate to be placed on the *Jackson Electoral Ticket*, which we have no doubt the *people* will speedily form, suitable to their own views and feelings, and which will secure the vote of Ohio to the man who may properly be termed "first in war—first in peace."

West-Union Register.

"*None but the brave deserve the fair.*" A correspondent of the Western Carolinian, under date of the 22d March, states that at a pretty large collection of *ladies* and gentlemen, in the south western part of Orange county, on last Saturday, after some chatting on the presidential question, it was proposed that an election be held, exclusively for the ladies and upon the tellers counting the votes, it was found that Gen. Jackson had 31, and John Q. Adams 2. This appears to be a fair expression of popular sentiment. It is hoped the gallant editor of the Advocate will not attack it, as a breach of "regular nomination" and the caucus system.

N. Y. Statesman.

The Boston Courier gives the following anecdote:—

"In the late debate in the U. S. Senate on the appropriation bill, Mr. Rufus King, in the course of his remarks in favor of his motion for the appointment and salary of an agent, cited a number of instances to prove that it has always been the practice of the Executive since the establishment of the government, to appoint such special agents, when the service of the country required. These remarks were replied to, somewhat sneeringly by Mr. Holmes of Maine. In his reply to the arguments which had been urged against him from several quarters, Mr. King said, 'in any information he might hereafter think proper to communicate to the Senate, or in any remarks he might make there, he begged the Senate to consider him as not addressing himself at all to the gentleman from Maine: for he should, ever after, consider that gentleman as being far above all information, from whatever source it might come.' Mr. H. felt the reproof, rose, and attempted to say something, but sat down again, evidently disconcerted."

We can credit all this story, except the "evidently *disconcerted.*"—*Nat. Gaz.*

Richmond, March 28, 1824.

Gentlemen—If you think the *new species of gambling* which has been practised lately in this state, will be interesting to your readers, you will oblige me by giving it a place in your paper. It will show to what men will resort to evade the law of the land. Travelling some short time since in Virginia, I stopt at a Public House in Brunswick county, where I found several country bumpkins playing *Push Pins* for money. After playing for some time, one of the company proposed to play a game in which he said there could be no cheating. They all consented to play his game if they knew how. He said it was called *Fly Loo*, and was played in the following manner, viz.: He called for a sugar dish, and gave each man a lump of sugar. The man on whose lump a fly first alighted would sweep the stakes. After playing some time, the mover of the game asked the company to excuse him a few minutes, and took his lump out with him. After being out two or three minutes he returned, having dipped his lump in *fish brine* and won every stake. His lump attracting the flies by its odoriferous smell.

AN OBSERVER.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 12.

INSURRECTION AT THE TREAD-MILL.

On Saturday last, about half past 12 o'clock, an attempt was made by the convicts at work on the tread mill, at the penitentiary, to make their escape. The number of criminals who were then at the wheel was 46, 21 white, and 25 black men, many of whom were stout fellows, and of the most desperate character.—The time which they had selected for their purpose was that appropriated to their dinner, when they had just quitted work. Mr. James Nelson, one of the inside keepers, was going out, when a very athletic negro, the leader of the gang, endeavored to force open the door, and to wrest the key from his hands; but by the uncommonly spirited exertions of Mr. Nelson, who is a very strong man, he was disappointed in his aim. Had he succeeded, his associates were ready to make a general rush into the yard.—The fellow, at last, by the application of several well directed blows, gave up, and cried aloud for mercy, which was readily granted. The other principal leader was a white fellow, an absolute desperado, who, about four months ago, was convicted of attempting to blow up his wife and children with gunpowder, and was sentenced to hard labor for three years. With this ruffian and several of the most daring of the gang, Mr. Daniel Riker, the other of the inside keepers, was actively engaged; but by the address and intrepidity which he displayed upon the occasion, he was able to keep them at bay. In the mean time the alarm was given, and Mr. Peter Roome, keeper of the women at work on the mill up stairs, was on the spot in an instant, and succeeded in separating Mr. Nelson from his formidable antagonist, and was so fortunate as to be able to shut the door. Mr. Hoghland, the superintendent, with three of his assistants, immediately ran from the penitentiary to the scene of action, a distance of about fifty yards; but though they exerted their utmost speed, the riot was in a great measure suppressed before they arrived there, as the rioters were, by this time, locked up. The gate-keepers, Mr. John De Witt and Mr. John Carter, conducted themselves with great propriety, and followed the directions which they are, on such occasions, ordered to observe.

Three of the ringleaders, the black man, together with the whites, who have been already mentioned, and another black, were considerably hurt; but we learn that their wounds are not dangerous. It is a happy circumstance, that none of the convicts, except those who were most active, received any injury. The two inside keepers, notwithstanding the imminent danger to which they were exposed, though exceedingly exhausted, were but little hurt, and the criminals were completely subdued, within five or six minutes after the outrage commenced. In the afternoon, the mill went on in the usual manner, and the many visitors who came to see the prisoners at work, would not have supposed that any thing had happened, unless they had received some previous information.

Here it may be observed, that the leaders of this desperate project appear to have been under the influence of insanity, or, at least, to have acted without any regard to the consequences; for if they had accomplished what appeared to be their first object, to overpower the two inside keepers, and got possession of the yard, their peril would have scarcely begun. The superintendent, with his assistants, would have been at their posts, and ready to have given them a warm reception, while many persons at work, in the different buildings connected with the Alms-House, as well as those in the vicinity, were at hand, and would have cheerfully joined in subduing the miscreants; so that it is almost amounts to a certainty, that not one of them could have effected his escape. We have been informed, that several attempts of this kind have been made at the penitentiary before now, but never with better success than at present; and there is every reason to believe, that if they should be so ill as to make another trial, they would find themselves equally unfortunate. The fact is, every thing conspires to thwart them, in the execution of such a design. Hoghland, the superintendent, has had long experience, and is a man of intrepidity, the duties of his office, and is a man of intrepidity, the duties of his office, utmost vigilance is observed in all as of humanity; the keys, watchmen, and, in short, every precaution, is well acquainted with the establishment, is well acquainted keepers, turnkeepers, turnduty, and in case of an emergency will be connected ly. Every fresh alarm has no other tendency than to render them, if possible, still more upon their guard.

We learn from the Vevay papers that the office of Receiver of Public Moneys at Jeffersonville is vacant—and that probably uncle Sam will be a loser by that office of about ten thousand dollars.

Western Sun.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

PRESERVATION IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The public have now an opportunity of witnessing the solution of some of the most important and hitherto doubtful phenomena in Zoology.

There arrived in this city late last evening an actual living Mermaid, which was caught in the sea of Coren, half way distant between the continent of Asia and the island of Jeddo, in the Japanese empire. It was sent as a present by the captors to the Mandarin Hoang Ki Fui of the city of Canton, and that noble personage, as a mark of his gratitude to the captain of the East India ship, the Discoverer, presented to him, in return for an important service, this anomalous representation in the natural world. Exactly as delineated by the accounts of former spectators, its upper form, from the waist resembles a female, and the lower part a fish. Its hair is a dark sea blue, and long and floating; it carries a comb in one hand, and a sort of coral mirror in the other.

It often utters a sort of wild yet not unmusical sound. It appears especially pleased when taken notice of, when it smiles and spreads the large ringlets of its forehead. If not attended to by all the spectators, it seems much dissatisfied, and frowns.

Measures, we understand, are taking to exhibit it in the Capitol, early this day, when the citizens will doubtless avail themselves of such an unparalleled opportunity.

The Baltimore papers complain bitterly that a *mania* for going to New-York is raging in that city. "If," says one writer, "I meet an acquaintance in the street, and pointing to a store to be let, inquire the reason, the answer is sure to be "Mr. —— is going to New-York!" Did you settle that business with John ——, the carpenter? "No, he has been very busy for some days past—he is about going to New-York!" I hear the Rev. Dr. B. has advertised that splendid establishment of his for sale—how is this? "Oh! he's going to New-York!"—"But, my good friend, you'll excuse me, I cannot stop to answer more questions at present; I am very much engaged, just up to my ears in preparations for going to New-York!"—It is strange!—We have a fine city, an admirable position, a great industrious moral population, large capital, yet numbers of our most useful citizens are "*going to New-York!*"—In order to ascertain the cause of this disposition to "go to New-York," public meetings are recommended, together with investigations and publications in the Newspapers. Something, it is thought, is rotten in the state of Maryland.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

By our Legislative intelligence, it appears that the Attorney General of this state, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Assembly requiring him to report, whether in his opinion the Hudson river was free to the navigation of any person who took out a coasting license with steam boats, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, has reported, that in his opinion the decision of the said court extends to the protection of steam vessels, navigating the waters of Hudson, between New-York and Albany, or any other port upon the river, under regular coasting licenses, and that it is immaterial whether they carry passengers or not. Consequently, the state Legislature has no power directly to interfere with it, or to lay a tax on those passengers, and thus render the right useless, or prevent its exercise.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Laws of Pennsylvania.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate with its supplements the act entitled" An act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding $100 before a justice of the peace, and for the election of constables and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. [This section relates to the service of process, by constables, within the city and county of Philapelphia.]

Sec. 2. That in all cases where judgment shall be rendered by any alderman or justice of the peace against any constable in this commonwealth, under the twelfth section of the act to which this is a further supplement, in addition to the remedies provided by the existing laws, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their legal representatives, to take out a transcript of such judgment and file the same in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common please of the proper county, and it shall be the duty of the prothonotary at the request of such plaintiff or plaintiffs, to issue an fieri facias or capias ad satisfaciendum against such constable, to be proceeded in as in other cases, or the said plaintiff or plaintiffs may apply to the court of common pleas, who shall have power to issue an attachment to the said constable. *Provided*, That such proceedings shall in no case be deemed or construed to exonerate the surety or sureties of such constable.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the several courts of quarter sessions or mayors courts in this commonwealth, to require all constables hereafter elected or appointed, who by the present laws would be obliged to give security before they enter upon the execution of their duty, an obligation in the name of the Commonwealth, with one or more sufficurities to be approved by the court, in a sum not less than $500 nor exceeding $3000, at the discretion of the court, conditioned for the just and faithful discharge of his office of constable according to law; and the said obligation shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of all persons who may sustain any injury from him in his official capacity, and for the true and faithful execution of all process placed in his hands, to all intents and purposes, as sheriffs' bonds are usually given, and such obligations may be proceeded in as other official bonds are by law directed. *Provided*, If any person shall neglect to enter such security, it shall be the duty of the said court to appoint a competent person or persons, in his or their stead, who shall before he acts give surety as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. That suits against the sureties mentioned in the third section of this act shall not be sustained unless the same be instituted within 3 years after the [illegible] such obligation.

Sec. 5. That so much of any act or acts as are [illegible] supplied be and the same are hereby repealed.

State Laws.

Commonwealth [illegible] the Secretary of the [illegible] advertised for a loan of six hundred thousand dollars to the state.

From the Middlesex (Va.) Gazette.

The advantages of Liming Land.

The efficacy of Lime as a manure is generally and experimentally well known in Chester county, and when I reflect on the benefits which the farmers here have so long derived from the practice of liming their land, I am constrained to express my astonishment, that its virtues as a manure are so little known, or so little appreciated, in the counties of Pennsylvania, a state somewhat celebrated for its agriculture, particularly in the growing of wheat, which constitutes its staple. The advantages of liming, I imagine, are well illustrated in the following statement, furnished me by my friend Col. David Hackney, of Lower Oxford township, who, for his enterprising spirit in both agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, merits the approbation of the community for the good example he sets them.

About thirteen years have elapsed since Col. Hackney purchased the farm whereon he now resides, containing 180 acres, at $9 per acre. The improvements on it, at that time he bought it, were of the most indifferent description. The dwelling was emphatically the habitation of poverty. The late proprietor was not able to support a wife and five children, although he was very industrious.—A still more just conception of the native barrenness of this place may be had, by reflecting on what the price of land was thirteen years ago. At that time land was about its highest. As for lands in Cumberland county, in this state, five miles from Carlisle, there was found of but middling quality, the improvements but indifferent, and not enjoying any public advantages, sold for $40 per acre; and this land of the Colonel's, which lay comparatively so near the markets of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, was bought for $9 per acre.

The first year after Col. H. purchased this farm, he rented it to a tenant, who had a stock of one horse and four head of cattle, for the support of which he had not near a sufficiency of provender. At this time the farm produces an abundance of fodder to winter ten horses and thirty head of cattle. His crops of wheat the first three years, were 300, 500, and 600 bushels, and should the coming season prove as auspicious to full crops as they evidently are, he expects 1000 bushels. This would make an average increase, for the four years mentioned, of 500 bushels per year—a pretty encouraging ratio of increment surely.

It is about six years since the Colonel built his lime-kiln, which was the third in the township. The lime-stone and lime which has improved his farm so much, has been drawn 11 miles—many draw it 14 or 20 miles, and enhance the value of their property 50, 100, or 200 per cent.

Messrs. S., E. and B. Bibbey, about 12 years ago, erected a Cotton Factory at this place, now known by the name of "Hopewell," which has been regularly in operation ever since. At the time they commenced this establishment, a more poor, rugged, wild looking place could hardly have been found in the country. Eighteen families now live at the Factory, and a number of other persons in the neighborhood weave for it. The whole number of persons depending on it for support, is about one hundred and forty, and the quantity of grain and vegetables raised, and the number of cattle fed on the aforesaid farm, would be almost sufficient to subsist nearly all these persons. This may give an some idea of the population this state will one day sustain, when it is all completely improved by the hand of the husbandman. Five or six millions of happy human beings may yet innocently revel on its bosom, in the enjoyment of luxuriant abundance, under the mild laws emanating from our free institution, and disciplined in their morals by the pure precepts of Christianity.

Now reflect a moment on the manner this rude, wild, barren place, has been transformed, in a few years, by the use of lime as a manure, almost into a garden for fertility; and now covered with fine buildings, the habitation of industry, competence and contentment. Not more than 13 years have passed away, since to a savage of this land could hardly have produced, spontaneous vegetation enough to support a deer, and now the farm produces a sufficiency to support the inhabitants of a small village. Has not the use of lime, in conjunction with the hand of industry, in this case, literally made "the wilderness and solitary place glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose?"

A. WAY & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Store,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the eastward a very extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

—ALSO—

Ingrain, Venetian, Stair and Entry

CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS,

A GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

An additional supply of the very best

GERMAN BOLTING CLOTHS.

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets,

Ladies' and Children's Morocco

SHOES & BOOTS.

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small Crates,

MACHINE and HAND CARDS,

SHEET IRON and STEEL,

LINSEED OIL, by the Barrel.

A constant supply of

SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Garret's Philadelphia Snuff,

In Kegs and Bladders.

Cloths, Flannels and Wines,

FROM FAIRMONT, INDIANA.

For which *Good Common Wool* will be received in payment.

12 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, April 2—6t.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE 1st Battalion, 61st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law. The 2d Battalion will meet at the house of William M'Crea, in Wilkins township, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law.

Courts to hear Appeals.

The Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Watson, and Lieut. Wall, and will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, will consist of Capts. Carothers, M'Nair, and Lieut. Chalfant, and will meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on the second Monday of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Sill.

F. Muse,
Adjt. 61st Regt. P. M.

April 23, 1824—3*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1824.

Potomac & Ohio Canal.—Notice has already been given in this paper, of a work proposed to be published by James Shriver, Esq. of Union-Town, to consist of a Map and Book, descriptive of the route of a canal to connect the head waters of the Ohio and Potomac rivers. This work, which has just issued from the press, we have had an opportunity of examining, and find it to contain very satisfactory information on the subject of which it treats.—Mr. Shriver's facts, as to the principal points, were procured by actual survey and personal investigation; and afford very satisfactory grounds indeed for believing the object practicable, at an expense small in comparison with its importance. But, besides the very minute description of the route in question, the information which the work gives on the subject of canals generally—information, much of which is no where else to be found—renders it, now that the discussions of congress and of the state legislatures have turned public attention so forcibly to the subject, a valuable acquisition to the community.

A specimen of the work may be seen at the book-store of Messrs. Eichbaum & Johnston, where subscriptions will be received.

The following article, which contains a very correct notice of the work, we copy from the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Shriver's Map, &c.—This interesting and useful production, so highly creditable to its author, and calculated to elucidate a subject of such great and extended importance, has been recently put into our hands for examination. Of its accuracy, though we cannot speak from personal knowledge, we have no doubt; as well on account of the known ability and fidelity of Mr. Shriver, as from the respect paid to his communications by men of the highest standing in society, and who have made the subject of these canals a matter of long and assiduous investigation. The map is neatly executed, is not crowded with irrelevant matter, and contains besides a general delineation of the whole country, from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, an enlarged and particular exhibit of that section of it which contains the site of the projected connecting canal between Savage River, a branch of the Potomac, and Deep Creek, one of the head waters of the Youghiogeny, which (through the Monongahela) is connected with the Ohio, at Pittsburgh. Two profiles are added—one exhibiting the levels, taken in Deep Creek, and showing the height of land which separates its waters from those of the Potomac; the other exhibiting the outline of the country through which the Cumberland Road now passes. Both have an important bearing on the subject for whose illustration the Map has been prepared. A table is added, giving certain statistical details of the towns on the National Road.

The map is accompanied by an account of the surveys and examination which have been made with a view to investigate the practicability of the proposed Canal. It introduces these by a general topographical description of the country between the Potomac and Ohio. It then states with minuteness, the courses, levels, and volume of water of the approaching streams, with the height and width of the ridge that separates them, and compares several different practicable modes of uniting them. A letter from General Harper, to Mr. Shriver, is given, stating his objections to the plan of creating a summit level by damming up Deep Creek, backing its waters, (to a height of 35 feet,) and then cutting down the ridge so as to admit them to join with the creek on the other side; and proposing to substitute a tunnel through the ridge at the depth of the present channel of Deep Creek, the comparative advantage of which plan he argues with his accustomed ability and clearness. The several sources from whence a supply of water for the summit level may be drawn, are carefully enumerated and examined—and the certainty of such supply is satisfactorily demonstrated. The crossing of the Allegany Ridge being thus provided for, the subsequent course of the canal to Pittsburgh is largely discussed—the two routes, by the Youghiogeny and by the Cheat rivers, are compared—the distances and descents are stated, and then extended estimates of the relative expense are given into. [The distance by the former route is 360 miles—by the latter, 382. The average expense of the whole canal East of Cumberland, exclusive of locks, is computed at about 6,000 dollars a mile—including locks, 8,600. The total expense of the Canal from the waters of the Potomac to those of the Ohio, is summed up at $5,556,560.] This part of the work is closed by estimates of the comparative expense of land and water carriage, by which it is demonstrated that the former is to the latter as 20 to 1.

The next part of the book is devoted to the proposed Canal to unite the Ohio river with Lake Erie. To illustrate this, an engraved sketch is given of the intervening country. Letters from Messrs. Stewart and Whittlesey, members of the House of Representatives, from Judge Tappan and Mr. Senator Brown, of Ohio, are first given, discussing the several routes which may be pursued; all of which leave the Ohio with the course of Great Beaver River, but, having its course to the summit level, divide, one proposing to follow the Cayahoga, another the Grand River, and a third to unite the sources of Grand and Ashtabula Rivers. These three routes strike Lake Erie at three different points, one at Cleveland, another at Fairport, and a third at Ashtabula. Then follows a long and minute examination of that whole country, by Mr. Gobles, Civil Engineer, with notes, by Governor Brown, in which a variety of different routes are stated and compared; but, as this report is not accompanied by a map, it loses much of its interest to those who have not access to one. A letter from Thomas Wilson, Esq. discusses a route by the Allegheny river, and is followed by a communication from Judge Ruggles, of Ohio, published in the Western Herald, under the signature of *An Ohio Farmer*, insisting on the advantages of the general measures. A letter from general Jessup states the advantages of such a communication as is proposed, to the military service of the United States; and this closes the second part of the work.

An Appendix contains a brief account of the New-York Grand Canal, from Lake Erie to the Hudson; and of the Middlesex Canal, in Massachusetts; a succinct view of the Canals, throughout the world; a table of the prices of Canal Stocks, in London; Melish's table of the states and territories watered by the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri; and, finally, General Harper's able speech to the citizens of Baltimore, accompanied by a reduced Map of the United States, exhibiting the country which may be drained by the Susquehanna Canal, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The Book is what it professes to be, a book of facts. But they are facts on a most important subject, stated from the most authentic sources, and illustrated by the views and arguments of some of the ablest citizens of the republic; as such it commends itself to every intelligent friend of this country, and entitles its author to the public gratitude. *Nat. Intel.*

Trade of the Susquehanna.—The quantity of produce, lumber, &c. descending the river the present season, far exceeds that of any previous year. Flour, wheat, cheese, whiskey, &c. are floating down in such abundance, that we think purchasers need not feel jealous of each other. The Baltimore market will have enough, and be able to spare a wing of the trade to Philadelphia without injury.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The whole line of this canal has been contracted for on very favorable terms, and the great work will commence forthwith.

Canal connecting the Seneca Lake with the head waters of the Susquehanna.—On this subject the legislature of New-York has appointed a committee to obtain the necessary information and report to the house.—*Lanc. Gaz.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

The Map business. It is quite a mistaken notion, that affairs of State are managed like other affairs. Between man and man, the *quid pro quo;* services for hire, or hire for services, are indispensable, and it is esteemed dishonorable, and even knavish, for either the employer or the employed to overreach the other. Not so, however, in State transactions. Members of the State Legislature, who are allowed by law a specific per diem compensation for services to the public, have long been in the practice of *granting to themselves* an *extra* compensation, in the shape of *books:* the cost of which being paid by the State, they might as well *grant to themselves* the sum paid for books *in cash.*

True, however, it is, that to take their own word for it, the books are not for themselves, (for what need have they for books?) but for their constituents. As thus: the legislature subscribed for a number of copies of different editions of the laws, at different times by way of patronizing the publication. These laws were delivered to the secretary of the commonwealth. The members communed among themselves, and came to the conclusion that the laws were of no use but as they were circulated, and in whose hands could they be more advantageously placed than in their own? They were public men, and the people would necessarily apply to them for a knowledge of the laws, and by having the books this knowledge could be imparted. *Probatum est.* The members of this year granted the books to themselves. The members of the next year did the same thing for themselves. When the supply was exhausted, a new cargo was purchased, and so year after year the laws were distributed. So also with Roberts' edition of the British statutes, Bache's manual for a justice of the peace, Purdon's abridgment and Purdon's digest, all for the single purpose of enlightening their constituents.

It has been our bad luck not to be able to perceive the practice exactly in the light that it has been viewed by the members. But the watch-word of party being raised, any thing that we could urge was easily dissipated. It is said the people are fond of being cheated, and surely they have been gratified in this respect. From granting to themselves books the members of the legislature have got up to granting themselves maps, and there is no knowing what may come next.

As in the case of the books, they have begun upon a small scale. A plate of a map of the State was formed at the trifling expense of $50,000, and sundry copies were struck off, and forwarded to the secretary of the commonwealth. The members of the Legislature, as in the case of the books, could not see what use these were of, locked up in a room at the seat of government, and so they granted a copy to each of themselves. There were not enough of copies to supply every member, and thence a scramble for these, and directions to have an additional number struck off. The members of the next Legislature will very justly conclude, that they have as good a right to a map, each, as the members of this, and so on until the map of the State shall be as widely circulated, at the public expense, as the several editions of the Laws. By natural progression, they will next circulate Maps of the United States, until at last they will grab Tanner's Atlas, containing maps of all the countries in the world.

OHIO.—Every day furnishes us with additional evidence of the increasing popularity and brightening prospects of *Andrew Jackson* for the Presidency, and of his ultimately receiving the vote of Ohio. We think we are warranted in the assertion, when we say, that the counties of Hamilton, Adams, Brown, Clermont, Preble, Butler, Warren, Ashtabula, and Montgomery, will give him a very large majority of their votes. From all we can learn, there will be a majority, though not a large one, in the counties of Clinton, Highland, Jackson, and Scioto: Greene county is very unanimous for him. The county of Ross will give a majority for Clay, though Jackson has many friends there: Guernsey county we have been informed, will be pretty unanimous for Mr. Clay. The other counties, especially those bordering on the lakes, are more divided between Clay, Adams, and Jackson than any of those we have before mentioned. An elector for President is announced in the Xenia paper, by the name of *Thomas Gillespie*, who pledges himself, if elected, to vote for *Andrew Jackson.*—We have no knowledge of Mr. Gillespie, further than that he is a man very popular in his neighborhood—is may be considered, therefore, as a candidate to be placed on the *Jackson Electoral Ticket*, which we have no doubt the *people* will speedily form, suitable to their own views and feelings, and which will secure the vote of Ohio to the man who may properly be termed "first in war—first in peace."

West-Union Register.

"*None but the brave deserve the fair.*" A correspondent of the Western Carolinian, under date of the 22d March, states that at a pretty large collection of *ladies* and gentlemen, in the south western part of Orange county, on last Saturday, after some chatting on the presidential question, it was proposed that an election be held, *exclusively for the ladies;* and upon the tellers counting the votes, it was found that Gen. Jackson had 31, and John Q. Adams 2. This appears to be a fair expression of popular sentiment. It is hoped the gallant editor of the Advocate will not attack it, as a breach of "regular nomination" and the caucus system.

N. Y. Statesman.

The Boston Courier gives the following anecdote:—

"In the late debate in the U. S. Senate on the appropriation bill, Mr. Rufus King, in the course of his remarks in favor of his motion for the appointment and salary of an agent, cited a number of instances to prove that it has always been the practice of the Executive since the establishment of the government, to appoint such special agents, when the service of the country required. These remarks were replied to, somewhat sneeringly by Mr. Holmes of Maine. In his reply to the arguments which had been urged against him from several quarters, Mr. King said, 'in any information he might hereafter think proper to communicate to the Senate, or in any remarks he might make there, he begged the Senate to consider him as not addressing himself at all to the gentleman from Maine: for he should, ever after, consider that gentleman as being far above all information, from whatever source it might come.' Mr. H. felt the reproof, rose, and attempted to say something, but sat down again, evidently disconcerted."

We can credit all this story, except the "evidently *disconcerted.*"—*Vat. Gaz.*

Richmond, March 28, 1824.

Gentlemen—If you think the *new species of gambling* which has been practised lately in this state, will be interesting to your readers, you will oblige me by giving it a place in your paper. It will show to what men will resort to evade the law of the land. Travelling some short time since in Virginia, I stopt at a Public House in Brunswick county, where I found several country bumpkins playing *Push Pins* for money. After playing for some time, one of the company proposed to play a game in which he said there could be no cheating. They all consented to play his game if they knew how. He said it was called *Fly Loo*, and was played in the following manner, viz: He called for a sugar dish, and gave each man a lump of sugar. The man on whose lump a fly first alighted would sweep the stakes. After playing some time, the mover of the game asked the company to excuse him a few minutes, and took his lump out with him. After being out two or three minutes he returned, having dipped his lump in *fish brine* and won every stake. His lump attracting the flies by its odoriferous smell.

AN OBSERVER.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 12.

INSURRECTION AT THE TREAD-MILL.

On Saturday last, about half past 12 o'clock, an attempt was made by the convicts at work on the tread mill, at the penitentiary, to make their escape. The number of criminals who were then at the wheel was 46, 21 white, and 25 black men, many of whom were stout fellows, and of the most desperate character.—The time which they had selected for their purpose was that appropriated to their dinner, when they had just quitted work. Mr. James Nelson, one of the inside keepers, was going out, when a very athletic negro, the leader of the gang, endeavored to force open the door, and to wrest the key from his hands, but by the uncommonly spirited exertions of Mr. Nelson, who is a very strong man, he was disappointed in his aim. Had he succeeded, his associates were ready to make a general rush into the yard.—The fellow, at last, by the application of several well directed blows, gave up, and cried aloud for mercy, which was readily granted. The other principal leader was a white fellow, an absolute desperado, who, about four months ago, was convicted of attempting to blow up his wife and children with gunpowder, and was sentenced to hard labor for three years. With this ruffian and several of the most daring of the gang, Mr. Daniel Riker, the other of the inside keepers, was actively engaged; but by the address and intrepidity which he displayed upon the occasion, he was able to keep them at bay. In the mean time the alarm was given, and Mr. Peter Roome, keeper of the women at work on the mill up stairs, was on the spot in an instant, and succeeded in separating Mr. Nelson from his formidable antagonist, and was so fortunate as to be able to shut the door. Mr. Hoghland, the superintendent, with three of his assistants, immediately ran from the penitentiary to the scene of action, a distance of about fifty yards; but though they exerted their utmost speed, the riot was in a great measure suppressed before they arrived there, as the rioters were, by this time, locked up. The gate-keepers, Mr. John De Witt and Mr. John Carter, conducted themselves with great propriety, and followed the directions which they are, on such occasions, ordered to observe.

Three of the ringleaders, the black man, together with the whites, who have been already mentioned, and another black, were considerably hurt; but we learn that their wounds are not dangerous. It is a happy circumstance, that none of the convicts, except those who were most active, received any injury. The two inside keepers, notwithstanding the imminent danger to which they were exposed, though exceedingly exhausted, were but little hurt, and the criminals were completely subdued, within five or six minutes after the outrage commenced. In the afternoon, the mill went on in the usual manner, and the many visitors who came to see the prisoners at work, would not have supposed that any thing had happened, unless they had received some previous information.

Here it may be observed, that the leaders of this desperate project appear to have been under the influence of insanity, or, at least, to have acted without any regard to the consequences; for if they had accomplished what appeared to be their first object, to overpower the two inside keepers, and got possession of the yard, their peril would have scarcely begun. The superintendent, with his assistants, would have been at their posts, and ready to have given them a warm reception, while many persons at work, in the different buildings connected with the Alms-House, as well as those in the vicinity, were at hand, and would have cheerfully joined in subduing the miscreants; so that it is almost amounts to a certainty, that not one of them could have effected his escape. We have been informed, that several attempts of this kind have been made at the penitentiary before now, but never with better success than at present; and there is every reason to believe, that if they should be so ill as to make another trial, they would find themselves equally unfortunate. The fact is, every such a design to thwart them, in the execution of has had long expe[rience] Hoghland, the superintendent, and is a man of intre[pidity] the duties of his office, utmost vigilance is obse[rved], all as of humanity, the with the establishment, is well se[cured] keepers, turnduty, and in case of an emergency will be connected ly. Every fresh alarm has no other tendency his to render them, if possible, still more upon guard.

We learn from the Vevay papers that the office of Receiver of Public Moneys at Jeffersonville is vacant—and that probably uncle Sam will be a loser by that office of about ten thousand dollars.

Western Sun.

From the Richmond (Va.) Phenix, April 2.

PHENOMENON IN NATURAL HISTORY.

The public have now an opportunity of witnessing the solution of some of the most important and hitherto doubtful phenomena in Zoology.

There arrived in this city late last evening an actual living Mermaid, which was caught in the sea of Corea, half way distant between the continent of Asia and the island of Jeddo, in the Japannese empire. It was sent as a present by the captors to the Mandarin Hoang Ki Fui of the city of Canton, and that noble personage, as a mark of his gratitude to the captain of the East India ship, the Discoverer, presented to him, in return for an important service, this anomalous representation in the natural world. Exactly as delineated by the accounts of former spectators, its upper form, from the waist resembles a female, and the lower part a fish. Its hair is a dark sea blue, and long and floating; it carries a comb in one hand, and a sort of coral mirror in the other.

It often utters a sort of wild yet not unmusical sound. It appears especially pleased when taken notice of, when it smiles and spreads the large ringlets of its forehead. If not attended to by all the spectators, it seems much dissatisfied, and frowns.

Measures, we understand, are taking to exhibit it in the Capitol, early this day, when the citizens will doubtless avail themselves of such an unparalleled opportunity.

The Baltimore papers complain bitterly that a *mania* for going to New-York is raging in that city. "If," says one writer, "I meet an acquaintance in the street, and pointing to a store to be let, inquire the reason, the answer is sure to be "Mr. —— is going to New-York!" Did you settle that business with John ——, the carpenter? "No, he has been very busy for some days past—he is about going to New-York!" I hear the Rev. Dr. B. has advertised that splendid establishment of his for sale—how is this? "Oh! he's going to New-York!"—"But, my good friend, you'll excuse me, I cannot stop to answer more questions at present; I am very much engaged, just up to my ears in preparations for going to New-York!"—It is strange!—We have a fine city, an admirable position, a great industrious moral population, large capital, yet numbers of our most useful citizens are "*going to New-York!*"—In order to ascertain the cause of this disposition to "go to New-York," public meetings are recommended, together with investigations and publications in the Newspapers. Something, it is thought, is rotten in the state of Maryland.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

By our Legislative intelligence, it appears that the Attorney General of this state, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Assembly requiring him to report, whether in his opinion the Hudson river was free to the navigation of any person who took out a coasting license with steam boats, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, has reported, that in his opinion the decision of the said court extends to the protection of steam vessels, navigating the waters of Hudson, between New-York and Albany, or any other port upon the river, under regular coasting licenses, and that it is immaterial whether they carry passengers or not. Consequently, the state Legislature has no power directly to interfere with it, or to lay a tax on those passengers, and thus render the right useless, or prevent its exercise.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Law of Pennsylvania.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate with its supplements the act entitled" An act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding $100 before a justice of the peace, and for the election of constables and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. [This section relates to the service of process, by constables, within the city and county of Philapelphia.]

Sec. 2. That in all cases where judgment shall be rendered by any alderman or justice of the peace against any constable in this commonwealth, under the twelfth section of the act to which this is a further supplement, in addition to the remedies provided by the existing laws, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their legal representatives, to take out a transcript of such judgment and file the same in the office of the prothonotary of the court of common please of the proper county, and it shall be the duty of the prothonotary at the request of such plaintiff or plaintiffs, to issue a fieri facias or capias ad satisfaciendum against such constable, to be proceeded in as in other cases, or the said plaintiff or plaintiffs may apply to the court of common pleas, who shall have power to issue an attachment to the said constable. *Provided*, That such proceedings shall in no case be deemed or construed to exonerate the surety or sureties of such constable.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the several courts of quarter sessions or mayors courts in this commonwealth, to require all constables hereafter elected or appointed, who by the present laws would be obliged to give security before they enter upon the execution of their duty, an obligation in the name of the Commonwealth, with one or more sureties to be approved by the court, in a sum not less than $500 nor exceeding $3000, at the discretion of the court, conditioned for the just and faithful discharge of his office of constable according to law; and the said obligation shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of all persons who may sustain any injury from him in his official capacity, and for the true and faithful execution of all process placed in his hands, to all intents and purposes, as sheriffs' bonds are usually given, and such obligations may be proceeded in as other official bonds are by law directed. *Provided*, If any person shall neglect to enter such security, it shall be the duty of the said court to appoint a competent person or persons, in his or their stead, who shall before he acts give surety as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. That suits against the sureties mentioned in the third section of this act shall not be sustained unless the same be instituted within 3 years after the breach of such obligation.

Sec. 5. That so much of any act or acts as are [illegible] or supplied be and the same are hereby repealed.

State Law.

Commonwealth [illegible] the Secretary of the [illegible] of six hundred thou[illegible]vertised for a loan [illegible] dollars to the

Agricultural.

From the Westchester Republican.

The advantages of Liming Land.

The efficacy of Lime as a manure is generally and experimentally well known in Chester county, and when I reflect on the benefits which the farmers here have so long derived from the practice of liming their land, I am constrained to express my astonishment, that its virtues as a manure are so little known, or so little appreciated, in the interior of Pennsylvania, a state somewhat celebrated for its agriculture, particularly in the growing of wheat, which constitutes its staple. The advantages of liming, I imagine, are well illustrated in the following account, furnished me by my friend Col. David Dickey, of Lower Oxford township, who, for his enterprizing spirit in both agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, merits the approbation of the community for the good example he sets them.

About thirteen years have elapsed since Col. Dickey purchased the farm whereon he now resides, containing 180 acres, at $8 per acre. The improvements on it, at the time he bought it, were of the most indifferent description. The dwelling was emphatically the habitation of poverty. The late proprietor was not able to support a wife and five children, although he was very industrious.—A still more just conception of the native barrenness of this place may be had, by reflecting on what the price of land was thirteen years ago. At that time land was about its highest. As far back as Cumberland county, in this state, five miles from Carlisle, there was land of but middling quality, the improvements but indifferent, and not enjoying any public advantages, sold for $40 per acre; and this land of the Colonel's which lay comparatively so near the markets of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, was bought for $8 per acre.

The first year after Col. D. purchased this farm, he rented it to a tenant, who had a stock of one horse and four head of cattle, for the support of which he had not near a sufficiency of provender. At this time the farm produces an abundance of fodder to winter ten horses and thirty head of cattle. His crops of wheat the last three years, were 300, 500, and 600 bushels, and should the ensuing season prove as propitious to fall crops as they ordinarily are, he expects 1000 bushels. This would make an average increase, for the four years mentioned, of 500 bushels per year—a pretty encouraging ratio of increment surely.

It is about six years since the Colonel built his lime-kiln, which was the third in the township. The lime-stone and lime which has improved his farm so much, has been drawn 11 miles—many draw it 14 or 20 miles, and enhance the value of their property 50, 100, or 200 per cent.

Messrs. S., E. and D. Dickey, about 12 years ago, erected a Cotton Factory at this place, now known by the name of "Hopewell," which has been regularly in operation ever since. At the time they commenced this establishment, a more poor, rugged, wild looking place could hardly have been found in the country. Eighteen families now live at the Factory, and a number of other persons in the neighborhood weave for it. The whole number of persons depending on it for support, is about one hundred and forty, and the quantity of grain and vegetables raised, and the number of cattle fed on the aforesaid farm, would be almost sufficient to subsist nearly all these persons. This may give us some idea of the population this state will one day sustain, when it is all completely improved by the hand of the husbandman.—Five or six millions of happy human beings may yet innocently revel on its bosom, in the enjoyment of luxuriant abundance, under the mild laws emanating from our free institution, and disciplined in their morals by the pure precepts of Christianity.

Now reflect a moment on the manner this rude, wild, barren place, has been transformed, in a few years, by the use of lime as a manure, almost into a garden for fertility; and now covered with fine buildings, the habitation of industry, competence and contentment. Not more than 15 years have passed away, since ten acres of this land would hardly have produced spontaneous vegetation enough to support a sheep, and now the farm produces a sufficiency to support the inhabitants of a small village. Has not the use of lime, in conjunction with the hand of industry, in this case, literally made "the wilderness and solitary place glad, and the desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose."

A. WAY & CO.

Wholesale & Retail Store,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the eastward a very extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Together with a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

—ALSO,—

Ingrain, Venetian, Stair and Entry

CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS,

A GREAT VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

An additional supply of the very best

GERMAN BOLTING CLOTHS.

Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets,

Ladies' and Children's Morocco

SHOES & BOOTS.

QUEENSWARE, assorted in small Crates,
MACHINE and HAND CARDS,
SHEET IRON and STEEL,
LINSEED OIL, by the Barrel.

A constant supply of

SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Garret's Philadelphia Snuff,

In Kegs and Bladders.

Cloths, Flannels and Wines,

FROM HARMONIE, INDIANA.

For which *Good Common Wool* will be received in payment.

12 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco.

Pittsburgh, April 2—6t.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE 1st Battalion, 61st Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law. The 2d Battalion will meet at the house of William M'Crea, in Wilkins township, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. properly armed and equipped for training, agreeable to law.

Courts to hear Appeals.

The Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, will consist of Captains Elrod, Watson, and Lieut. Wall, and will meet at the house of Major John Walker, in Elizabethtown, on the second Monday in June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, will consist of Capts. Carothers, M'Nair, and Lieut. Chalfant, and will meet at the house of Thomas Chalfant, on the second Monday of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Col. Sill.

F. Muse,
Adjt. 61st Regt. P. M.

April 23, 1824—3*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1824.

The persons imprisoned here on a charge of setting fire to the house of Mr. Greer, in November last, have been tried at the present term of the court for this county, and acquitted.

Congress.—On the 14th inst. the Tariff bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 105 to 102. On the 16th, the debate was closed, by a call for the previous question, and the bill finally passed the House—Ayes 107, Noes 102. It is now before the Senate.

A correspondent apprehends it might be supposed, from the paragraph in our last, that the late caucus meeting at Mr. Beale's was, like the caucus meeting at Versy, no meeting at all. But he assures us he has, after assiduous inquiry, ascertained that there was a meeting, which, as represented by the chairman and the secretary, was "numerous and respectable,"—that is considering it was a caucus meeting. He vouches for it, there were not less than FIVE persons present. Our correspondent may have had a better opportunity to ascertain the fact than we; but we must be permitted to doubt whether there be in the caucus party five persons who would endanger their prospects of an election to congress, by attending a meeting of this kind.

Mr. Senator *Lowrie* keeps dark, as yet, though repeatedly urged to come out with his "incontrovertible evidence." The Franklin Gazette says, "We *know* that he cannot produce it: We *know* that *he* has very grossly *misrepresented* the fact: but such as his *evidence* is, let him publish it, *if it be honorable to do so.*" Allusion is no doubt here made to hints elsewhere published, that Mr. L. has *some how or other* procured, to be used as evidence, a letter, or copy of a letter, belonging to President Monroe, but not purporting to have been written by Gen. Jackson.

At the late Jacksonian meeting in New York, the Hon. Morgan Lewis, late governor of the state, presided, and the Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden was secretary. About 1000 persons attended. Resolutions nominating Gen Jackson for the office of President and J. C. Calhoun for that of Vice President, were unanimously carried; as was a resolution for a convention of delegates favorable to those candidates, at Utica, on the 4th of July next. A meeting of young men friendly to the election of Jackson and Calhoun, is advertised in the New York papers.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Profusion vs. Practice.—The prints that advocated the election of John A. Shulze, made "the welkin ring" with complaints of abuses under the administration of Gov. Hiester. The principal of these alleged abuses were—

"1, The waste of public money, in appropriations for internal improvement—

2, The absence of the Governor from the seat of government—

3, The excessive number of Justices of the Peace appointed to office.

These abuses were to be corrected, of course, when Gov. Shulze came into office. And how has this been done?

The late Legislature did not, it is true, make any appropriations for internal improvement, but they sat four months, at an expense to the state of about $70,000, and passed a bill authorizing a loan of $400,000.

Governor Shulze and Secretary Rogers are frequently absent from the seat of government, and at the same time, when public business requires one or other to be here. The late Governor and Secretary were never absent at the same time.

As for the excessive number of Justices of the Peace appointed by Governor Hiester, if Governor Shulze continues as he has begun, he will beat any one who has gone before him, in this kind of manufacture, all hollow. We have observed appointments announced in several counties, but the following list that we find in the York Recorder, is the best specimen of Gov. Shulze's talents in this branch of business.

Appointments by the Governor.

John Smith, of York borough; Samuel Johnson, of Spring-Garden township; Charles Bishop, of Manchester; Joseph James, of Paxa; Jacob Fries, of Hellam; and Anthony Kuntsly, of York township, to be Justices of the Peace, for York county.

[His Excellency has already appointed George Stewart, Hugh Fleming, George W. Martin, John Kaddee, and John Stevenson, to be Justices of the Peace for Allegheny county, and is expected shortly to increase the list.]

De Witt Clinton has been removed from the office of President of the board of Canal commissioners, by the Legislature of New-York. In this the Legislature is disgraced, and not De Witt Clinton. It might have been justly supposed, that the disgrace of breaking faith with their constituents in relation to the electoral bill was enough, but the New-York Legislature was ambitious of further distinction.

Harrisb. Chron.

Virginia.—The question of a convention to amend the constitution of this state, has been agitated for some time, and at the elections lately held for members of the Legislature, the people voted "Convention," or "No Convention" tickets. From the result in the counties heard from, there is no doubt but a large majority of the votes will be for calling a convention. The Virginia constitution is the most aristocratic in the Union.—*Ib.*

Illinois Lands.—It will be recollected by the owners of military lands in Illinois, and by those who purchased from the United States previous to the first of Jan. 1819, that every tract of both descriptions having become taxable, was sold in December last, except such upon which the taxes had been regularly paid, and that, by our revenue laws, *only one year, from the day of sale*, is allowed to the owner to redeem them by paying to the Auditor of State double the amount of costs originally due, and the costs of sale. We have thought proper to notice this subject for the benefit of non-residents, who might otherwise lose their lands entirely, thro' ignorance of the means and terms of redeeming them.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, whose advertisement is in this week's paper, proposes to open agencies in some of the principal cities in the United States to redeem lands which have been sold for taxes, for no other compensation than the difference of exchange, to which we would direct public attention.—*Illinois Gazette.*

"Cyrus P. Kimmel, of Brownsville, Illinois, who proposes to open offices immediately, in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York.

We understand that a Hemp-Mill, for breaking unrotted Hemp, has been put in operation on Mr. Clay's farm, in this neighborhood, by Mr. Smedes, of New-York, the patentee. The experiments, we are told, are perfectly satisfactory.—*Kent. Reporter.*

HORRID MASSACRE!

From the Indianapolis Gazette.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most outrageous transactions that has occurred since the settlement of the state. We have been enabled to collect the following particulars from the information of a traveller who has just passed through the neighborhood and in whose veracity we place the utmost confidence:

It seems that a party of Indians, ten in number, consisting of three men, three women, two girls about half grown, and two small boys were encamped on Fall creek, in Madison county, about eight miles above the Falls, and thirty five miles above this place, for the purpose of hunting. On Monday the 22d of this instant a party of five white men and two boys went to the camp and decoyed the three men away from the camp for the ostensible purpose of assisting them to hunt some cattle. After they had got some distance from the camp two of the Indians were shot dead: the third made his escape badly wounded. In the evening of the same day, the same party returned to the camp, and after making some professions of friendship, murdered the whole of the women and children.—Their bodies were most shockingly mangled for the purpose of producing an impression that it was the work of Indians, and thrown into a hole of water occasioned by the falling of a tree. One of the men killed one of the children by taking it by the heels and beating its brains out against a tree. On Tuesday the place was visited by a party of men, when one of the women was found still alive, but died on the evening of the next day. At the time the camp was first visited, after the massacre, the property of the Indians consisting of guns, skins, furs, &c. was still at the camp and was left there unmolested, but on the succeeding day when the place was visited by a party of men from the Falls of Fall creek, the skins of property carried away.

We are further informed that one of the lads concerned in the murder, (and who was compelled to assist by the threats of his father) soon after the transaction, gave information, and five of the party concerned were immediately arrested and are now in custody at the Falls of Fall creek; one made his escape, and the youth who gave the information is said to be at liberty in the neighborhood. Since their arrest it is said the persons have made a full confession.

All the families composing the settlement, in the neighborhood of the scene of this horrible transaction, have removed to the mills, at the falls on Fall creek, to avoid the retaliatory vengeance of the Indians.

St. Louis, March 29.—An express has just arrived from the Council Bluffs bringing information derived from Brazo, an agent of Messrs. B. Pratte, & Co. the French company trading on the Upper Missouri, that five men of their party have been killed and robbed, of about 1,500 dollars worth of Merchandise, by either the Aurickaras or the Yanctonees. From the same source we receive a confirmation of the report, which had before reached us by way of St. Peters, that one of Mr. Tilton's party at the Mandan Villages, had been killed at his door.

We are disposed to believe this report the more, because we understand that the company were chiefly induced to make this adventure to the Aurickaras, by the persuasions of Brazo, who, confiding in their friendship for him, expected a kindly reception, and is now disposed to charge the Yanctonees with the outrage—*Enqui.*

Robbery.—A gentleman of the name of Gregg, living at or near Wooster, in this state, who was returning home from the eastward, was robbed, on Thursday evening last, on Patterson's Hill, between St. Clairsville and Wheeling, of $400 in money, besides other articles of value. Measures were taken to apprehend the perpetrators, (two in number) but we have not learnt whether they have been arrested.

Western Post.

No accounting for taste.—John M'Curdy presented himself to the police, demanding to be sent to the penitentiary.—He had done nothing to entitle him to that distinction, but he had just been released from the same place, and finding that he could not obtain work, and being unwilling to steal, he desired to be sent back.—"Why don't you go to the poor house?" said the magistrate. "Because my wife is there," said the man, "and I have acquaintances at the penitentiary, and prefer going there." He was adjudged as disorderly, and gratified by a commitment for the term of six months. There is no accounting for taste in these times.

N. Y. Advocate.

Militia.—Mr. Bowyer, a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, stated in his motion before that body for the indefinite postponement of the militia bill, that it was common in the counties of Harrison, Randolph, Tyler and Lewis, for the officers to arrest one another on frivolous charges, and procure the organization of courts martial, for the sole purpose of receiving the pay allowed by law to members. The sittings of these courts were prolonged, and they seldom separated without an agreement among each other as to the next officer who should be arrested and tried. By connivances and combinations of this kind, a sum larger than the revenue of the counties composing the brigade, had been drawn from the public treasury within the last year. Since the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, the sum of $20,000 had been paid for expenses of courts martial in that section of the country; and the people generally were indignant at these shameful abuses. Motion to postpone rejected.

Spinning Machines.—It is stated that Mr. Gilbert Brewster, of Norwich Conn. has already made of his improved machines for Spinning wool to the amount of upwards of $200,000, and has orders for more machines to a very large amount. He has made large machines at the price of $2,700, and has made this declaration that if any person will take one of his machines and put it into full operation for two years, and give him the savings made between this machine and the old or common modes of spinning wool, he will give the machine without any further charge.—The English spinners cannot spin for less than 2 pence or 3 pence per lb. Mr. Brewster's machine facilitates the spinning so much as to have reduced the price to *one cent per lb!* And not only the best Merino wool can be spun at this price, but even the finest Saxon wool, so much superior even to the Merino, and of which the finest and highest price cloths are made.

Mer. Adv.

Gold and Silver Mines.—A letter from a gentleman in Park county, Indiana, to his friend in this county, contains the following information—"It was told me yesterday, that there had just been discovered, in this county, an extensive body of GOLD and SILVER ORE, on land belonging to the government. The individuals who made this fortunate discovery, have departed for the purpose of entering the land."

Maysville Eagle.

There are 17 Newspapers, and 11 Magazines published in the city of Philadelphia.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 14, 1824.

The William Byrnes arrived here this forenoon, in 44 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received London dates to the 27th and Liverpool of the 28th February.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Courier of the 26th Feb. contradicts a report, which had appeared in some of the other papers, that it was the intention of ministers to fit out another expedition to Algiers under the command of Lord Exmouth. From this it may be inferred that the Dey had complied with the terms proposed by the British Government. Great outrages continued to be committed in Ireland. In Limerick and Westmeath serious insurrections were known to exist. Men armed with muskets, belted, and supplied with cartouch boxes, attacked the house of an unoffending farmer, at the latter place, and wounded several of the inmates. There had been another contention at Limerick at the funeral of a Roman Catholic in a Protestant burying ground; but ultimately the service was permitted to be performed by a Roman Catholic Clergyman.

SPAIN.—It is confirmed that the Algerines had declared war against Spain, which had occasioned much alarm along the Spanish line of coast on the Mediterranean; preparations were, in consequence, making in various places to prevent the corsairs from landing to surprise the villages and carry their inhabitants into slavery. The Algerine squadron consisting of five vessels of war, had put to sea and had captured eight Spanish vessels. The cause of these hostilities appears to have been the poverty of Ferdinand, which had rendered him unable to pay the tribute formerly agreed to by the monarchs of Spain. In addition to the squadron already afloat and cruising in the straits of Gibraltar, it was understood that two other frigates of a large class, were fitting out by the Algerines to cruise against the Spanish commerce. Spain is stated to have lost, by the independence of her South American colonies, 15 millions of subjects, 350,000 square leagues of territory, and 400 millions reals a year in specie and produce.

A letter from a lady in St. Petersburgh, dated Dec. 1823, states that news had been received from Vienna, that a secret marriage had taken place between the Empress Maria Louisa, and her Chamberlain, Count Nyperg, a distinguished man, who has lost an eye in the military service.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

April 16. S. B. *Rufus Putnam*, from Louisville.
" 19. S. B. *Velocipede*, from Louisville

DEPARTED.

April 16. S. B. *Pennsylvania* for Louisville.
" 18. S. B. *Rufus Putnam*, for Louisville.
" 20. S. B. *Velocipede*, for Louisville.

Married,

On Tuesday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gerhart, Major *James Moorhead*, of Westmoreland county, to Miss *Lythia Coyle*, daughter of Mr. Daniel Coyle, of Bedford township, Bedford county.

Bedford True American.

Died,

On the 23d ult. at Homachita, near Natchez, aged 61 years, the Hon. JONATHAN H. WALKER, of this city, President Judge of the U. States' District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania—a whig and soldier of the Revolution.

On the 18th inst. Dr. JOEL LEWIS, of this city. On Monday his remains were interred with military and masonic honors.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

LOST,

On the evening of the 17th inst. in this City,

A Gold Watch Seal and Key,

Connected by a ring. The finder, leaving them at this office, will be suitably rewarded.

April 23.

Regimental Orders.

THE first and second Battalions of the 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia will meet in conjunction for drill, at the corner of Third, in Liberty street, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of May next, at 9 A. M.

By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. JONES, *Adjt.*

April 23, 1824.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

The Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion will meet on the 2d Monday of June next, at 10 o'clock, at *Samuel Bryson's*, on Scotch Hill, and will be composed of the following officers:

President, Capt. Henry Beares,
Capt. David Lynch,
Capt. E. F. Pratt.

The Court of Appeal for the 2d Battalion, will meet on the 2d Monday of June next, at *George Beale's*, in the Diamond, and will be composed of the following officers:

President, Capt. John Sheriff,
Lieut. Jonathan M'Curdy,
Lieut. James Liggett.

By order of the Colonel.

S. JONES, *Adjt.*

April 23, 1824.

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of this state, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the first Monday of May next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

FRANCIS COOPER,
Shoemaker, Pitt Township.
JAMES ROCKWELL,
City of Pittsburgh, Weaver.

Allegheny County, April 23, 1824.

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

THE SALE

OF the personal effects of the late PETER DAVID, is Postponed until

Tuesday the 27th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The sale will be at the Court-House, in this City, for cash.

Those having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to hand them in duly authenticated, to

H. Johnson,
Administrator.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1824.—1t

R. CHRISTY,

Has Removed his Office,

TO the room lately occupied by *John H Hopkins, Esq.* and recently by *R. Burke* and *Samuel Gormley, Esqs.* in the house of William Gormley, opposite the south-west end of the Market House, in the Diamond; where he may be found at all seasonable hours.

April 23—eo3t.

WANTED,

ONE OR TWO

Journeymen Boot-Makers,

TO whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. None but good workmen need apply.

W. Closey.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1824—4t.

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office*

Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

April 23, 1824

ELECTION.

THE Members of the "*Independent Republican Artillerists*," "*Monongahela Guards*," and "*Peters' Creek Rangers*," are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the house of *Jonathan Large*, in Mifflin township, on Saturday, the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. to elect, by ballot, one MAJOR, for a Battalion of Volunteers formed by said corps, agreeably to the 33d section of the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

N. Patterson,
Brig. Insp. 1st B. 15th D. P. M.

April 23, 1824—3t.

Information Wanted.

WISHING to obtain information respecting a person of the name of WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, a native of Manor Hamilton, (Ireland) who is said to have resided in the States about the year 1790 or 1793, any information that can be given respecting him, the said William Rutherford, would be thankfully received, by mail or otherwise, at the office of the Democratic Press, Philadelphia, or at the store of Mr. Daniel Moore, Washington, Penn.

April 23, 1824.—3t*

To the Public.

IN justice to the discoverer of the celebrated *Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate*, [which is advertised in this paper,] as well as for the benefit of such as may be afflicted with the loss of hair, I feel it my duty to give publicity to the following facts:—About four years ago my hair all came out, and left my head entirely bald; I used a great variety of means, among which were all the imported oils that are generally used for restoring the hair, to restore it again, without effect. Having seen the Vegetable Cerate last summer, I procured some of it, and, after using it about four months, night and morning, my head is now covered with a beautiful and vigorous growth of hair. It had the desired effect with me, and I earnestly recommend it to those who have unfortunately lost their hair, as being the only effectual restorative now in use.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Of Burlington county, N. J.

Newark, March 12.

N. B. Dr. Love, of Baltimore, certifies, that a person under his charge, who had been bald for a number of years, produced a beautiful, strong, thick crop of hair, in about two months, by the use of not quite two boxes of Cerate. Similar certificates appear in several southern papers.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1823.

SIR—Some time last fall, having heard from general rumor of the great benefit that has been received by numbers from the use of the Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate, I came to a determination of making a trial thereof. After using one pot, I was encouraged to continue its use, and by the time I had used a second, my hair was considerably improved, and began to thicken, instead of falling off as heretofore, and new hair began to make its appearance on the part of the head which had been nearly bald, I continued its use about four or five months, and found it answer the most salutary effects, as well in preserving the old from falling off, as producing new in the bald places.

To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring the ornament of their nature, I would recommend the use of the above Cerate, from the fullest conviction that they will not be disappointed. IRA JONES.

Dr. James H. Hart, New-York.

Note—Mr. Jones of Philadelphia, refers to Mr. Phineas Freeman, Merchant, and Major Snowdon, of the city of New-York, as to character.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1823.

SIR—I have seen the Vegetable Cerate advertised in the Freeman's Journal of Philadelphia, for restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair. I had the misfortune of losing mine about three years ago, owing, I supposed, to a long spell of sickness. I tried every means in my power to restore it, I used Rowland's Macassar Oil, and also Prince's Russia Oil, and found no effect from either of them. I procured a box of the Vegetable Cerate, and applied it to my head, but did not follow the prescriptions altogether, which was rolled round the box—I generally applied it when I was going to bed, and tied a warm handkerchief around my head, and in the course of two months I found my hair beginning to grow finely, so I continued to use it for about four months and a half, and to my astonishment and all my friends, I have received as good a head of hair as I ever had, and I do believe that it is the only thing that will finally restore to those who may be afflicted in the same way as I was. I therefore highly recommend it to those that may use it, and am confident that it will far exceed their expectations: there is one thing more that I will recommend to those that may use it, that is, after walking and finding themselves in a perspiration, to use a small quantity to the head at that time, as I did myself, and I think it brought my hair out sooner. I remain, with respect, yours, WILLIAM SMITH.

SIR—I have observed the Vegetable Cerate advertised in Mr. Poulson's paper, of Philadelphia. I sent down by Mr. Wright of our place, to purchase me two boxes of it, to see whether it would have any effect upon my daughter's head, who had the misfortune of losing her hair when she was about sixteen years of age, and also troubled with a very sore head for many years, she has not been able to go into any company whatever. She applied the Cerate to her head for about six weeks and finds that it has fully made a final cure, and her hair is coming out in a most handsome manner, and I have no doubt in my mind, in the course of two months that she will have as fine a head of hair as she ever had, and I do most sincerely recommend it in the highest terms, to every person that has been afflicted in the same manner as my daughter. I will recommend to every family that are able to purchase it not to be without this valuable article. I remain, with respect, yours,

MARY RUSSEL.

Northampton county, (Pa.) Jan. 22, 1824.

Having observed in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers the wonderful effects the Vegetable Cerate has produced on numbers of persons, and having the misfortune to lose my hair about two years ago, I purchased some of the article, and made use of it according to the directions, and in about four months I had an elegant coat of hair, and I can safely say it is one of the greatest discoveries ever made as it respects restoring the hair. JAMES WOOD.

Long Island, March 25, 1824.

I saw in the New-York Patriot a remedy for the hair, called the Vegetable Cerate, and being bald on the top of my head I purchased a box, and after using about three quarters of it, I perceived my hair coming out; I shaved it off according to the directions, still using the Cerate, and in about three months I had a fine head of hair, I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to the public. J. GARDNER.

New-York, March 20, 1824.

As I had heard from a number of persons the great benefit they had received from the use of the Vegetable Cerate, and having lost nearly all my hair, and tried every thing to restore it without effect, I purchased some of the Cerate of Dr. James H. Hart, and continued its use about three or four months, and found it answered the most salutary effects. To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring their hair, I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public in general in the highest terms.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

North Moore-street, March 1, 1824.

With the greatest satisfaction, I do recommend the Vegetable Cerate. Having lost all my hair, by its falling off, I made use of the Vegetable Cerate and found the greatest benefit, it has cured my hair entirely; not only that, it softens the hair, and gives it a most elegant glossy appearance.

Dr. James H. Hart, of New York, is well acquainted with me, and can testify to the above.

ELIZABETH HUGHES,

TO THE LADIES.

New-York, Varick-street, Feb. 20, 1824.

As it respects the Vegetable Cerate, that has been published in our New-York papers for this some time past, and the many benefits it has produced on various persons, I therefore purchased some of the article to try its effect, and I can safely say it is the only thing that has ever been of benefit to me: it not only prevents the hair from falling off, but gives the most stubborn hair a most beautiful natural curl, and I highly recommend it to all the ladies in the highest terms.

ANN THEAN.

The orginal copies of the preceding certificates, can be seen at the store of Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Chamber street and Broadway, New-York.

The above valuable article is sold in *Pittsburgh*, ONLY BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the proprietor.

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Are now opening, a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Ramsay's Hotel; which they offer for sale on liberal terms. They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail;

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—tf

As the above business will be conducted chiefly by Mr. Curtis, with the assistance of my son, I wish to give notice, that I will henceforth attend closely to the duties of Alderman and Notary Public, in the north-east corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esquire, (who has removed a few doors west,) where I will be found at all seasonable hours. I will also attend to drawing Deeds, Indentures, Articles of Agreement, Letters of Attorney, &c. at the shortest notice.

M. B. Lowrie.

April 9—3t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1824.

The persons imprisoned here on a charge of setting fire to the house of Mr. Greer, in November last, have been tried at the present term of the court for this county, and acquitted.

Congress.—On the 14th inst. the Tariff bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 105 to 102. On the 16th, the debate was closed, by a call for the previous question, and the bill finally passed the House—Ayes 107, Noes 102. It is now before the Senate.

A correspondent apprehends it might be supposed, from the paragraph in our last, that the late caucus meeting at Mr. Beale's was, like the caucus meeting at Veray, no meeting at all. But he assures us he has, after assiduous inquiry, ascertained that there was a meeting, which, as represented by the chairman and the secretary, was "numerous and respectable,"—that is, considering it was a caucus meeting. He vouches for it, there were not less than FIVE persons present. Our correspondent may have had a better opportunity to ascertain the fact than we; but we must be permitted to doubt whether there be in the caucus party five persons who would endanger their prospects of an election to congress, by attending a meeting of this kind.

Mr. Senator *Lowrie* keeps dark, as yet, though repeatedly urged to come out with his "incontrovertible evidence." The Franklin Gazette says, "We *know* that he cannot produce it: We *know* that *he* has very grossly *misrepresented* the fact: but such as his *evidence* is, let him publish it, *if it be honorable to do so.*" Allusion is no doubt here made to hints elsewhere published, that Mr. L. has *some how or other* procured, to be used as evidence, a letter, or copy of a letter, belonging to President Monroe, but not purporting to have been written by Gen. Jackson.

At the late Jacksonian meeting in New York, the Hon. Morgan Lewis, late governor of the state, presided, and the Hon. Cadwallader D. Colden was secretary. About 1000 persons attended. Resolutions nominating Gen Jackson for the office of President and J. C. Calhoun for that of Vice President, were unanimously carried; as was a resolution for a convention of delegates favorable to those candidates, at Utica, on the 4th of July next. A meeting of young men friendly to the election of Jackson and Calhoun, is advertised in the New York papers.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Profession vs. Practice.—The prints that advocated the election of John A. Shulze, made "the welkin ring" with complaints of abuses under the administration of Gov. Hiester. The principal of these alleged abuses were—

1. The waste of public money, in appropriations for internal improvement—

2. The absence of the Governor from the seat of government—

3. The excessive number of Justices of the Peace appointed to office.

These abuses were to be corrected, of course, when Gov. Shulze came into office. And how has this been done?

The late Legislature did not, it is true, make any appropriations for internal improvement, but they sat four months, at an expense to the state of about $70,000, and passed a bill authorizing a loan of $600,000.

Governor Shulze and Secretary Rogers are frequently absent from the seat of government, and at the same time, when public business requires one or other to be here. The late Governor and Secretary were never absent at the same time.

As for the excessive number of Justices of the Peace appointed by Governor Hiester, if Governor Shulze continues as he has begun, he will beat any one who has gone before him, in this kind of manufacture, all hollow. We have observed appointments announced in several counties, but the following list that we find in the York Recorder, is the best specimen of Gov. Shulze's talents in this branch of business.

Appointments by the Governor.

John Smith, of York borough; Samuel Johnson, of Spring-Garden township; Charles Bishop, of Manchester; Joseph James, of Fawn; Jacob Fries, of Hellam; and Anthony Kueisly, of York township, to be Justices of the Peace, for York county.

[His Excellency has already appointed George Stewart, Hugh Fleming, George W. Martin, John Kiddoo, and John Stevenson, to be Justices of the Peace for Allegheny county, and is expected shortly to increase the list.]

De Witt Clinton has been removed from the office of President of the board of Canal commissioners, by the Legislature of New-York. In this the Legislature is disgraced, and not De Witt Clinton. It might have been justly supposed, that the disgrace of breaking faith with their constituents in relation to the electoral bill was enough; but the New-York Legislature was ambitious of further distinction.

Harrisb. Chron.

Virginia.—The question of a convention to amend the constitution of this state, has been agitated for some time, and at the elections lately held for members of the Legislature, the people voted "Convention," or "No Convention" tickets. From the result in the counties heard from, there is no doubt but a large majority of the votes will be for calling a convention. The Virginia constitution is the most aristocratic in the Union.—*Ib.*

Illinois Lands.—It will be recollected by the owners of military lands in Illinois, and by those who purchased from the United States previous to the first of Jan. 1819, that every tract of both descriptions having become taxable, was sold in December last, except such upon which the taxes had been regularly paid, and that, by our revenue laws, *only one year, from the day of sale*, is allowed to the owner to redeem them by paying to the Auditor of State double the amount of costs originally due, and the costs of sale. We have thought proper to notice this subject for the benefit of non-residents, who might otherwise lose their lands entirely, thro' ignorance of the means and terms of redeeming them.

A gentleman* of our acquaintance, whose advertisement is in this week's paper, proposes to open agencies in some of the principal cities in the United States to redeem lands which have been sold for taxes, for no other compensation than the difference of exchange, to which we would direct public attention.—*Illinois Gazette.*

*Cyrus F. Kimmel, of Brownsville, Illinois, who proposes to open offices immediately, in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York.

We understand that a Hemp-Mill, for breaking unrotted Hemp, has been put in operation on Mr. Clay's farm, in this neighborhood, by Mr. Smedes, of New-York, the patentee. The experiments, we are told, are perfectly satisfactory.—*Lex. Reporter.*

HORRID MASSACRE!

From the Indianopolis Gazette.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most outrageous transactions that has occurred since the settlement of the state. We have been enabled to collect the following particulars from the information of a traveller who has just passed through the neighborhood and in whose veracity we place the utmost confidence:

It seems that a party of Indians, ten in number, consisting of three men, three women, two girls about half grown, and two small boys were encamped on Fall creek, in Madison county, about eight miles above the Falls, and thirty five miles above this place, for the purpose of hunting. On Monday the 22d of this instant a party of five white men and two boys went to the camp and decoyed the three men away from the camp for the ostensible purpose of assisting them to hunt some cattle. After they had got some distance from the camp two of the Indians were shot dead: the third made his escape badly wounded. In the evening of the same day, the same party returned to the camp, and after making some professions of friendship, murdered the whole of the women and children.—Their bodies were most shockingly mangled for the purpose of producing an impression that it was the work of Indians, and thrown into a hole of water occasioned by the falling of a tree. One of the men killed one of the children by taking it by the heels and beating its brains out against a tree. On Tuesday the place was visited by a party of men, when one of the women was found still alive, but died on the evening of the next day. At the time the camp was first visited, after the massacre, the property of the Indians consisting of guns, skins, furs, &c. was still at the camp and was left there unmolested, but on the succeeding day when the place was visited by a party of men from the Falls of Fall creek, the bodies were found entirely stripped, and every species of property carried away.

We are further informed that one of the lads concerned in the murder, (and who was compelled to assist by the threats of his father) soon after the transaction, gave information, and five of the party concerned were immediately arrested and are now in custody at the Falls of Fall creek; one made his escape, and the youth who gave the information is said to be at liberty in the neighborhood. Since their arrest it is said the persons have made a full confession.

All the families composing the settlement, in the neighborhood of the scene of this horrible transaction, have removed to the mills, at the falls on Fall creek, to avoid the retaliatory vengeance of the Indians.

St. Louis, March 29.—An express has just arrived from the Council Bluffs bringing information derived from Brazo, an agent of Messrs. B. Pratte, & Co. the French company trading on the Upper Missouri, that five men of their party have been killed and robbed, of about 1,500 dollars worth of Merchandise, by either the Auriekaras or the Yanctonees. From the same source we receive a confirmation of the report, which had before reached us by way of St. Peters, that one of Mr. Tilton's party at the Mandan Villages, had been killed at his door.

We are disposed to believe this report the more, because we understand that the company were chiefly induced to make this adventure to the Auriekaras, by the persuasions of Brazo, who, confiding in their friendship for him, expected a kindly reception, and is now disposed to charge the Yanctonees with the outrage—*Enqui.*

Robbery.—A gentleman of the name of Gregg, living at or near Wooster, in this state, who was returning home from the eastward, was robbed, on Thursday evening last, on Patterson's Hill, between St. Clairsville and Wheeling, of $400 in money, besides other articles of value. Measures were taken to apprehend the perpetrators, (two in number) but we have not learnt whether they have been arrested.

Western Post.

No accounting for taste.—John M'Curdy presented himself to the police, demanding to be sent to the penitentiary.—He had done nothing to entitle him to that distinction, but he had just been released from the same place, and finding that he could not obtain work, and being unwilling to steal, he desired to be sent back.—"Why don't you go to the poor house?" said the magistrate. "Because my wife is there," said the man, "and I have acquaintances at the penitentiary, and prefer going there." He was adjudged as disorderly, and gratified by a commitment for the term of six months. There is no accounting for taste in these times.

N. Y. Advocate.

Militia.—Mr. Bowyer, a member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, stated in his motion before that body for the indefinite postponement of the militia bill, that it was common in the counties of Harrison, Randolph, Tyler and Lewis, for the officers to arrest one another on frivolous charges, and procure the organization of courts martial, for the sole purpose of receiving the pay allowed by law to members. The sittings of these courts were prolonged, and they seldom separated without an agreement among each other as to the next officer who should be arrested and tried. By connivances and combinations of this kind, a sum larger than the revenue of the counties composing the brigade, had been drawn from the public treasury within the last year. Since the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, the sum of $20,000 had been paid for expenses of courts martial in that section of the country; and the people generally were indignant at these shameful abuses. Motion to postpone rejected.

Spinning Machines.—It is stated that Mr. Gilbert Brewster, of Norwich Conn. has already made of his improved machines for Spinning wool to the amount of upwards of $200,000, and has orders for more machines to a very large amount. He has made large machines at the price of $2,700, and has made this declaration that if any person will take one of his machines and put it into full operation for two years, and give him the savings made between this machine and the old or common modes of spinning wool, he will give the machine without any further charge.—The English spinners cannot spin for less than 2 pence or 3 pence per lb. Mr. Brewster's machine facilitates the spinning so much as to have reduced the price to *one cent per lb!* And not only the best Merino wool can be spun at this price, but even the finest Saxon wool, so much superior even to the Merino, and of which the finest and highest price cloths are made.

Mer. Adv.

Gold and Silver Mines.—A letter from a gentleman in Park county, Indiana, to his friend in this county, contains the following information—"It was told me yesterday, that there had just been discovered, in this county, an extensive body of GOLD and SILVER ORE, on land belonging to the government. The individuals who made this fortunate discovery, have departed for the purpose of entering the land."

Maysville Eagle.

There are 17 Newspapers, and 11 Magazines published in the city of Philadelphia.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 14, 1824.

The William Byrnes arrived here this forenoon, in 44 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received London dates to the 27th and Liverpool of the 28th February.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The London Courier of the 26th Feb. contradicts a report, which had appeared in some of the other papers, that it was the intention of ministers to fit out another expedition to Algiers under the command of Lord Exmouth. From this it may be inferred that the Dey had complied with the terms proposed by the British Government. Great outrages continued to be committed in Ireland. In Limerick and Westmeath serious insurrections were known to exist. Men armed with muskets, belted, and supplied with cartouch boxes, attacked the house of an unoffending farmer, at the latter place, and wounded several of the inmates. There had been another contention at Limerick at the funeral of a Roman Catholic in a Protestant burying ground; but ultimately the service was permitted to be performed by a Roman Catholic Clergyman.

SPAIN.—It is confirmed that the Algerines had declared war against Spain, which had occasioned much alarm along the Spanish line of coast on the Mediterranean; preparations were, in consequence, making in various places to prevent the corsairs from landing to surprise the villages and carry their inhabitants into slavery. The Algerine squadron consisting of five vessels of war, had put to sea and had captured eight Spanish vessels. The cause of these hostilities appears to have been the poverty of Ferdinand, which had rendered him unable to pay the tribute formerly agreed to by the monarchs of Spain. In addition to the squadron already afloat and cruising in the straits of Gibraltar, it was understood that two other frigates of a large class, were fitting out by the Algerines to cruise against the Spanish commerce. Spain is stated to have lost, by the independence of her South American colonies, 15 millions of subjects, 350,000 square leagues of territory, and 400 millions reals a year in specie and produce.

A letter from a lady in St. Petersburgh, dated Dec. 1823, states that news had been received from Vienna, that a secret marriage had taken place between the Empress Maria Louisa, and her Chamberlain, Count Nyperg, a distinguished man, who has lost an eye in the military service.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

April 16. S. B. *Rufus Putnam*, from Louisville.
" 19. S. B. *Velocipede*, from Louisville

DEPARTED.

April 16. S. B. *Pennsylvania* for Louisville.
" 18. S. B. *Rufus Putnam*, for Louisville.
" 20. S. B. *Velocipede*, for Louisville.

Married,

On Tuesday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gerhart, Major *James Moorhead*, of Westmoreland county, to Miss *Lolitias Coyle*, daughter of Mr. Daniel Coyle, of Bedford township, Bedford county.

Bedford True American.

Died,

On the 23d ult. at Homochito, near Natchez, aged 61 years, the Hon. JONATHAN H. WALKER, of this city, President Judge of the U. States' District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania—a whig and soldier of the Revolution.

On the 18th inst. Dr. JOEL LEWIS, of this city. On Monday his remains were interred with military and masonic honors.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

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On the evening of the 17th inst. in this City,

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Connected by a ring. The finder, leaving them at this office, will be suitably rewarded.

April 23

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By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. JONES, *Adjt.*

April 23, 1824.

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Capt. David Lynch,
Capt. E. F. Pratt.

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By order of the Colonel.

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FRANCIS COOPER,
Shoemaker, Pitt Township.
JAMES ROCKWELL,
City of Pittsburgh, Weaver.

Allegheny County, April 23, 1824.

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

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BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S. He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

THE SALE

OF the personal effects of the late PETER DAVID, is Postponed until

Tuesday the 27th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The sale will be at the Court-House, in this City, for cash.

Those having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to hand them in duly authenticated, to

H. Johnson,
Administrator.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1824.—1t

R. CHRISTY,

Has Removed his Office,

TO the room lately occupied by *John H. Hopkins, Esq.* and recently by *R. Burke* and *Samuel Gormley, Esqs.* in the house of William Gormley, opposite the south-west end of the Market House, in the Diamond; where he may be found at all seasonable hours.

April 23—e3t.

WANTED,

ONE OR TWO

Journeymen Boot-Makers,

TO whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. None but good workmen need apply.

W. Closey.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1824—4t.

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office*. Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

April 23, 1824

ELECTION.

THE Members of the "*Independent Republican Artillerists*," "*Monongahela Guards*," and "*Peters' Creek Rangers*," are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the house of *Jonathan Large*, in Mifflin township, on Saturday, the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. to elect, by ballot, one MAJOR, for a Battalion of Volunteers formed by said corps, agreeably to the 33d section of the act for the regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

N. Patterson,
Brig. Insp. 1st B. 15th D. P. M.

April 23, 1824—3t.

Information Wanted.

WISHING to obtain information respecting a person of the name of WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, a native of Manor Hamilton, (Ireland) who is said to have resided in the States about the year 1790 or 1795, any information that can be given respecting him, the said William Rutherford, would be thankfully received, by mail or otherwise, at the office of the Democratic Press, Philadelphia, or at the store of Mr. Daniel Moore, Washington, Penn.

April 23, 1824.—3t*

To the Public.

IN justice to the discoverer of the celebrated *Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate*, [which is advertised in this paper,] as well as for the benefit of such as may be afflicted with the loss of hair, I feel it my duty to give publicity to the following facts:—About four years ago my hair all came out, and left my head entirely bald. I used a great variety of means, among which were all the imported oils that are generally used for restoring the hair, to restore it again, without effect. Having seen the Vegetable Cerate last summer, I procured some of it, and, after using it about four months, night and morning, my head is now covered with a beautiful and vigorous growth of hair. It had the desired effect with me, and I earnestly recommend it to those who have unfortunately lost their hair, as being the only effectual restorative now in use.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Of Burlington county, N. J.

Newark, March 12.

N. B. Dr. Love, of Baltimore, certifies, that a person under his charge, who had been bald for a number of years, produced a beautiful, strong, thick crop of hair, in about two months, by the use of not quite two boxes of Cerate. Similar certificates appear in several southern papers.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1823.

SIR—Some time last fall, having heard from general rumor of the great benefit that has been received by numbers from the use of the Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate, I came to a determination of making a trial thereof. After using one pot, I was encouraged to continue its use, and by the time I had used a second, my hair was considerably improved, and began to thicken, instead of falling off as heretofore, and new hair began to make its appearance on the part of the head which had been nearly bald, I continued its use about four or five months, and found it answer the most salutary effects, as well in preserving the old from falling off, as producing new in the bald places.

To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring the ornament of their nature, I would recommend the use of the above Cerate, from the fullest conviction that they will not be disappointed.

IRA JONES.

Dr. James H. Hart, New-York.

Note—Mr. Jones of Philadelphia, refers to Mr. Phineas Freeman, Merchant, and Major Snowdon, of the city of New-York, as to character.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1823.

SIR—I have seen the Vegetable Cerate advertised in the Freeman's Journal of Philadelphia, for restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair. I had the misfortune of losing mine about three years ago, owing, I supposed, to a long spell of sickness. I tried every means in my power to restore it, I used Rowland's Macassar Oil, and also Prince's Russia Oil, and found no effect from either of them. I procured a box of the Vegetable Cerate, and applied it to my head, but did not follow the prescriptions altogether, which was rolled round the box—I generally applied it when I was going to bed, and tied a warm handkerchief around my head, and in the course of two months I found my hair beginning to grow finely, so I continued to use it for about four months and a half, and to my astonishment and all my friends, I have received as good a head of hair as I ever had, and I do believe that it is the only thing that will finally restore to those who may be afflicted in the same way as I was. I therefore highly recommend it to those that may use it, and am confident that it will far exceed their expectations: there is one thing more that I will recommend to those that may use it, that is, after walking and finding themselves in a perspiration, to use a small quantity to the head at that time, as I did myself, and I think it brought my hair out sooner. I remain, with respect, yours,

WILLIAM SMITH.

SIR—I have observed the Vegetable Cerate advertised in Mr. Poulson's paper, of Philadelphia. I sent down by Mr. Wright of our place, to purchase me two boxes of it, to see whether it would have any effect upon my daughter's head, who had the misfortune of losing her hair when she was about sixteen years of age, and also troubled with a very sore head for many years, she has not been able to go into any company whatever. She applied the Cerate to her head for about six weeks and finds that it has fully made a final cure, and her hair is coming out in a most handsome manner, and I have no doubt in my mind, in the course of two months that she will have as fine a head of hair as she ever had, and I do most sincerely recommend it in the highest terms, to every person that has been afflicted in the same manner as my daughter. I will recommend to every family that are able to purchase it not to be without this valuable article. I remain, with respect, yours,

MARY RUSSEL.

Northampton county, (Pa.) Jan. 22, 1824.

Having observed in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers the wonderful effects the Vegetable Cerate has produced on numbers of persons, and having the misfortune to lose my hair about two years ago, I purchased some of the article, and made use of it according to the directions, and in about four months I had an elegant coat of hair, and I can safely say it is one of the greatest discoveries ever made as it respects restoring the hair.

JAMES WOOD.

Long Island, March 25, 1824.

I saw in the New-York Patriot a remedy for the hair, called the Vegetable Cerate, and being bald on the top of my head I purchased a box, and after using about three quarters of it, I perceived my hair coming out; I shaved it off according to the directions, still using the Cerate, and in about three months I had a fine head of hair, I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to the public.

J. GARDNER.

New-York, March 20, 1824.

As I had heard from a number of persons the great benefit they had received from the use of the Vegetable Cerate, and having lost nearly all my hair, and tried every thing to restore it without effect, I purchased some of the Cerate of Dr. James H. Hart, and continued its use about three or four months, and found it answered the most salutary effects. To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring their hair, I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public in general in the highest terms.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

North Moore-street, March 1, 1824.

With the greatest satisfaction, I do recommend the Vegetable Cerate. Having lost all my hair, by its falling off, I made use of the Vegetable Cerate and found the greatest benefit, it has cured my hair entirely; not only that, it softens the hair, and gives it a most elegant glossy appearance.

Dr. James H. Hart, of New York, is well acquainted with me, and can testify to the above.

ELIZABETH HUGHES,

TO THE LADIES.

New-York, Varick-street, Feb. 20, 1824.

As it respects the Vegetable Cerate, that has been published in our New-York papers for this some time past, and the many benefits it has produced on various persons, I therefore purchased some of the article to try its effect, and I can safely say it is the only thing that has ever been of benefit to me: it not only prevents the hair from falling off, but gives the most stubborn hair a most beautiful natural curl, and I highly recommend it to all the ladies in the highest terms.

ANN THEAN.

The orginal copies of the preceding certificates, can be seen at the store of Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Chamber street and Broadway, New-York.

The above valuable article is sold in *Pittsburgh*, ONLY BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the proprietor.

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Are now opening, a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Ramsay's Hotel; which they offer for sale on liberal terms. They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail;

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—tf

As the above business will be conducted chiefly by Mr. Curtis, with the assistance of my son, I wish to give notice, that I will henceforth attend closely to the duties of Alderman and Notary Public, in the north-east corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esquire, (who has removed a few doors west,) where I will be found at all seasonable hours. I will also attend to drawing Deeds, Indentures, Articles of Agreement, Letters of Attorney, &c. at the shortest notice.

M. B. Lowrie.

April 9—3t.

Poetry.

From the Charleston Courier.

Gaily bounds through the dewy night,
The star a glittering streamlet lit,
While zephyr, on his wings of light,
Played hokey mokey sweet flattering by.

Pipes her cheek a smile he hung,
And breathed within her lips a sigh,
Then o'er her form with rapture flung
A glory from his home on high.

She flew with him o'er fancy's plain,
And lingered oft in fancy's grove,
He roamed from mountain to the main,
Then fled with him to realms above.

The world of earth, the flame of heaven,
A home (below awhile) may try;
But round the world in unrest driven,
Their native mansion is the sky.

Miscellany.

From the "Curiosities of Literature."

THE PROGRESS OF OLD AGE IN NEW STUDIES.

Of the pleasures derivable from the cultivation of arts, sciences and literature, time will not abate the growing passion, for old men still cherish an affection and feel a youthful enthusiasm in those pursuits, when all others have ceased to interest. Dr. Reed, to his last day, retained a most active curiosity in his various studies, and particularly in the revolutions of modern chemistry. In advanced life we may resume our former studies with a new pleasure, and in old age we may enjoy them with the same relish with which more youthful students commence. Professor Dugald Stewart tells us, that Adam Smith observed to him, that "of all the amusements of old age, the most grateful and soothing is a renewal of acquaintance with the favorite authors of youth—a remark, which in his own case seemed to be more particularly exemplified while he was re-perusing, with the enthusiasm of a student, the tragic poets of ancient Greece. I heard him repeat the observation more than once, while Sophocles and Euripides lay open on his table."

Socrates learned to play on musical instruments in his old age; Cato, at eighty, thought proper to learn Greek, and Plutarch, almost as late in life, learned Latin.

Theophrastus began his admirable work on the Characters of Men, at the extreme age of ninety. He only terminated his literary labors by his death.

The great Arnauld retained the vigor of his genius and the command of his pen, to his last day, and at the age of eighty-two was still the great Arnauld.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but cultivated them at fifty years of age, and produced good fruit. His early years were chiefly spent in farming, which greatly diverted him from his studies; but a remarkable disappointment respecting a contested estate, disgusted him with these rustic occupations; resolved to attach himself to regular studies, and literary society, he sold his farms, and became the most learned antiquary and lawyer.

Colbert, the famous French minister, almost at sixty, returned to his Latin and law studies.

Tellier, the chancellor of France, learned logic, merely for an amusement, to dispute with his grandchildren.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. The Marquis de Saint Aulaire, at the age of seventy, began to court the muses, and they crowned him with their freshest flowers. The verses of this French Anacreon, are full of fire, delicacy and sweetness.

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales were the composition of his latest years: they were begun in his fifty-fourth year, and ended in his sixty-first.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the extraordinary age of 113, wrote the memoirs of his times. A singular question, noticed by Voltaire, who himself is one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

The most delightful of auto-biographies for artists, is that of Benvenuto Cellini, a work of great originality, which was not begun till "the clock of his age had struck fifty-eight."

Koornbert began at forty to learn the Latin and Greek languages, of which he became a master: several students, who afterwards distinguished themselves, have commenced as late in life their literary pursuits. Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, knew little of Latin or Greek till he was past fifty; and Franklin's philosophical pursuits began when he had nearly reached his fiftieth year.

Accurso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of the law so late, answered, that indeed he had begun it late, but should therefore master it the sooner.

Dryden's complete works form the largest body of poetry from the pen of one writer in the English language; yet he gave no public testimony of poetical abilities till his twenty-seventh year. In his sixty-eighth year he proposed to translate the whole Iliad, and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

Michael Angelo preserved his creative genius even in extreme old age; there is a device said to be invented by him, of an old man represented in a *go-cart*, with an hour-glass upon it; the inscription, *Ancora Imparo!*—YET I AM LEARNING!

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT

HAS REMOVED his Store *next door to the corner of Fourth and Market Street*, which adjoins the store he formerly occupied,

WHERE HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, a large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer GOODS.

—*ALSO*—

An assortment of Fine and Superfine

Ingrain Carpeting,

INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

—*ALSO,*—

An assortment of LEGHORN FLATS, Bolivar HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

—*ALSO,*—

A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Valentia, and Morocco SLIPPERS, of the best quality: Misses' and Children's red Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, March 19—6t

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 25—6t.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Baltimore, March 26, 1824.

Still a chance for Wealth transcendently great!!

Every Prize floating the next Drawing!

Eighteenth Report of the drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

No. 13676, a prize of	$100
4685, a prize of	50
And 198 prizes of	12 each.

When it is recollected that out of the stupendous amount of $187,826, contained in this splendid scheme, only $2526 escaped at this drawing, it may be considered as an insignificant one indeed. The peculiar attractions of this magnificent lottery would seem to increase geometrically as the drawings progress.

Only two more drawings now remain to complete the distribution of the following brilliant prizes, all of which are now floating and of course liable to be drawn at any time, viz:

100,000 DOLLARS
20,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars
7 of 1,000 Dollars, &c.

Besides a multitude of 100s, 50s, and 12s.

Amounting in the aggregate to the over whelming sum of 185,300 dollars! Besides the unparalleled inducements which this magnificent lottery presents to adventurers, the fact that the payment of all its prizes is guaranteed by the state of Maryland, is a circumstance which entities it to superior consideration.

For Tickets and shares, of which a few remain still unsold, warranted undrawn, apply or send forthwith to

CONINE'S
Fortune's Home,
No. 32, *Market-Street, near the Market, Baltimore*

Present Rate:

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

TAKE NOTICE.

That the next drawing takes place on Thursday, the 13th of May, and the remaining one it is expected will be in a few days after.

Orders for tickets or shares from all parts of the United States will receive at CONINE'S the same prompt and faithful attention as if personal applications were made. Address

W. C. Conine, *Baltimore.*

Information of the fate of tickets furnished at the close of the drawing or whenever requested.

Mar 27 [Ap. 9.—3t.]

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber-street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in *Pittsburgh*, ONLY BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the proprietor.

April 9—3m.

To Country Merchants.

ON hand and for sale at a very small advance at HARRIS'S Cash Store, Market street,

A NEW SUPPLY OF CHANDELIER

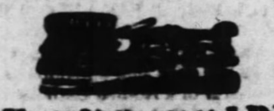
Shawls and Scrubbing, AND PLAID SILKS.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick, assorted.
300 Weavers' Reeds.—500 lbs. patent Shot.
50 lbs. assorted Sealing Wafers.
40 dozen low priced Bed Cords.
40 do. low priced Pittsburgh manufactured Pen-Knives
Scythes, Sickles, Straw-Knives,—Cow-Bells,—Pipes, &c. &c.

At reduced prices for CASH.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.



THE SUBSCRIBER.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual, and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824—tf

Notice to Creditors.

MY creditors are hereby notified that I have applied to the court of common pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said court has appointed Monday, the 3d day of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Irwin Wallace,
Late Commission Merchant.

April 2, 1824.

PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved *FLINT GLASS WARE,*

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

MACHINE CARDS.

THIRTY BOXES OF

WOOL MACHINE CARDS,

NOS. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co. New-York, and P. Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

—*ALSO,*—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD-CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c. for Carding Machines. Apply to

A. Way & Co.
Market Street.

March 26, 1824—3t.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Pittsburgh, June 6.

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

New Spring Goods.

M. S. MASON,
WOOD STREET,

HAS just returned from the eastward, and is now opening, at his

Wholesale Store,

An extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, on the best terms, which he offers for sale, at a small advance, by the *PACKAGE OR PIECE.*

This stock comprises a general and choice assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

MOROCCO HATS, COTTON YARN, &c.

Well worth the attention of Country Merchants

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824.—6t.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

The Subscribers

ARE OPENING, AT THEIR NEW STAND, in Wood, between 3d & 4th Streets,

47 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING a General Assortment, which will be sold by the Piece, at a small advance for Cash or approved notes.

ALSO,

10 Crates Queensware,

Assorted to suit country dealers.

Saml. K. Page & Co.

April 2, 1824—6t.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels PRIME NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

Allen & Grant,
Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan 23, 1824.—tf.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD-STREETS,

HAVE just received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are now opening, a large and general supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paint, Oils,

DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, Perfumery, &c.

Selected with care, and purchased on the best terms; all of which they offer for sale at the most accommodating rates.

Comprised in the above are the following:

150 lbs.	Turkey Gum Arabic,
150	Manna, in sorts
200	Powd. Peruvian Bark
25	" Ipecacuanha
10	Silver grain Cochineal
150	Strong Aqua Fortis
20	English Ol. Lavender
1000	Levigated English Litharge
150	Assafœtida
10 bbls.	Epsom Turpentine

April 9—3t.

PHENIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

. The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times. A. A. & Co.

RICHARD N. KONECKE,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in one of Mr. Holdship's brick stores on Market street, where he has just received and is now opening

A large and general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

which he will dispose of at reduced prices for cash or approved produce.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,

3000 pounds prime New Orleans SUGAR.
60 gallons do. MOLASSES.
5 bags do. Green COFFEE.
2 chests Young Hyson Tea.
10 dozen Waldren's and Griffin's corn scythes,
10 do. do. do grass do
10 do. Bowen's do.
12 do. Spades and Shovels.

Likewise on hand,

20,000 lbs. prime quality BACON, put up under his own direction, for this market.

Pittsburgh, April 9. 1824.—3t.

M'CLURG & KING

HAVE just received a large and valuable assortment of fresh imported and seasonable

Foreign and Domestic *DRY AND FANCY GOODS,*

Leghorn and straw HATS and BONNETS,
Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS
LOOKING GLASSES
Tortoise and Mock Shell and Ivory Combs.

All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms

Wholesale and Retail.

Pittsburgh, April 9—3t.

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING

Has opened an Academy for Young Ladies,

IN Miss *Spencer's* former School-Room, on Water-Street. The room is remarkably spacious, comfortable, airy and convenient; and perhaps the city does not afford a more agreeable or healthy situation.

TERMS.—*Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic*, $3 per quarter.—When to these are added *Composition, Geography and History*, $4 per quarter. And $5, when pupils advance to *Projection of Maps, Use of the Globes, and Astronomy*. The three last branches will be accompanied with such instructions in *Geometry* as are necessary to the understanding of them: and the more advanced pupils will learn an outline of *Natural* and *Moral Philosophy*.

Pittsburgh, March 5.—tf

PHILLIPS & SHEPARD,

HAVE associated with them in business, *Mr. Gilbert Adams* and have made arrangements to conduct the business in future at their old stand on Market street, under the firm of

Phillips, Adams, & co.

And hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may confide business to their care.

Maysville, March 24. [April 2—3t]

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Brodin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant

Dec. 12, 1823.—tf

260

Poetry.

From the Charleston Courier.

Young beauty through the dewy night,
Did near a glittering streamlet lie,
When genius, on his wings of light,
Near balmy morn came fluttering by.

Upon her cheek a smile he hung,
And breathed within her lips a sigh,
Then o'er her form with rapture flung
A glory from his home on high.

She flew with him o'er fancy's plain,
And lingered oft in fancy's grove;
She ranged from mountain to the main,
Then fled with him to realms above.

The mould of earth, the flame of heaven,
A home (below awhile) may try;
But round the world in tumult driven,
Their native mansion is the sky.

Miscellany.

From the "Curiosities of Literature."

THE PROGRESS OF OLD AGE IN NEW STUDIES.

Of the pleasures derivable from the cultivation of arts, sciences and literature, time will not abate the growing passion, for old men still cherish an affection and feel a youthful enthusiasm in those pursuits, when all others have ceased to interest. Dr. Reed, to his last day, retained a most active curiosity in his various studies, and particularly in the revolutions of modern chemistry. In advanced life we may resume our former studies with a new pleasure, and in old age we may enjoy them with the same relish with which more youthful students commence. Professor Dugald Stewart tells us, that Adam Smith observed to him, that "of all the amusements of old age, the most grateful and soothing is a renewal of acquaintance with the favorite authors of youth—a remark, which in his own case seemed to be more particularly exemplified while he was re-perusing, with the enthusiasm of a student, the tragic poets of ancient Greece. I heard him repeat the observation more than once, while Sophocles and Euripides lay open on his table."

Socrates learned to play on musical instruments in his old age; Cato, at eighty, thought proper to learn Greek, and Plutarch, almost as late in life, learned Latin.

Theophrastus began his admirable work on the Characters of Men, at the extreme age of ninety. He only terminated his literary labors by his death.

The great Arnauld retained the vigor of his genius and the command of his pen, to his last day, and at the age of eighty-two was still the great Arnauld.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but cultivated them at fifty years of age, and produced good fruit. His early years were chiefly spent in farming, which greatly diverted him from his studies; but a remarkable disappointment respecting a contested estate, disgusted him with these rustic occupations; resolved to attach himself to regular studies, and literary society, he sold his farms, and became the most learned antiquary and lawyer.

Colbert, the famous French minister, almost at sixty, returned to his Latin and law studies.

Tellier, the chancellor of France, learned logic, merely for an amusement, to dispute with his grandchildren.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. The Marquis de Saint Aulaire, at the age of seventy, began to court the muses, and they crowned him with their freshest flowers. The verses of this French Anacreon, are full of fire, delicacy and sweetness.

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales were the composition of his latest years: they were begun in his fifty-fourth year, and ended in his sixty-first.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the extraordinary age of 115, wrote the memoirs of his times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who himself is one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

The most delightful of auto-biographies for artists, is that of Benvonuto Cellini, a work of great originality, which was not begun till "the clock of his age had struck fifty-eight."

Koornhert began at forty to learn the Latin and Greek languages, of which he became a master: several students, who afterwards distinguished themselves, have commenced as late in life their literary pursuits. Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, knew little of Latin or Greek till he was past fifty; and Franklin's philosophical pursuits began when he had nearly reached his fiftieth year.

Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of the law so late, answered, that indeed he had began it late, but should therefore master it the sooner.

Dryden's complete works form the largest body of poetry from the pen of one writer in the English language; yet he gave no public testimony of poetical abilities till his twenty-seventh year. In his sixty-eighth year he proposed to translate the whole Iliad, and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

Michael Angelo preserved his creative genius even in extreme old age; there is a device said to be invented by him, of an old man represented in a *go-cart*, with an hour-glass upon it; the inscription, *Ancora imparo*'—YET I AM LEARNING!

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT

HAS REMOVED his Store *next door to the corner of Fourth and Market Street*, which adjoins the store he formerly occupied,

WHERE HE HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, a large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer GOODS.

—*ALSO*—

An assortment of Fine and Superfine

Ingrain Carpeting,

INDIA STRAW MATTING, HEARTH RUGS, and GRASS MATS, for entries.

—*ALSO*,—

An assortment of LEGHORN FLATS, Bolivar HATS, Straw Gipsey Hats, Straw BONNETS Misses' and Children's Gimp Hats, &c.

—*ALSO*.—

A large assortment of Ladies' Prunella, Valentia, and Morocco SLIPPERS, of the best quality: Misses' and Children's red Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, March 19—6t

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

Baltimore, March 26, 1824.

Still a chance for Wealth transcendently great!!

Every Prize floating the next Drawing!

Eighteenth Report of the drawing of the

GRAND STATE LOTTERY.

No. 13676, a prize of	$100
4685, a prize of	50
And 198 prizes of	12 each.

When it is recollected that out of the stupendous amount of $187,826, contained in this splendid scheme, only $2526 escaped at this drawing, it may be considered as an insignificant one indeed. The peculiar attractions of this magnificent lottery would seem to increase geometrically as the drawings progress.

Only two more drawings now remain to complete the distribution of the following brilliant prizes, all of which are now floating and of course liable to be drawn at any time, viz:

100,000 DOLLARS
20,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars
7 of 1,000 Dollars, &c.

Besides a multitude of 100s, 50s, and 12s.

Amounting in the aggregate to the over whelming sum of 185,300 dollars! Besides the unparalleled inducements which this magnificent lottery presents to adventurers, the fact that the payment of all its prizes is guaranteed by the state of Maryland, is a circumstance which entities it to superior consideration.

For Tickets and shares, of which a few remain still unsold, warranted undrawn, apply or send forthwith to

CONINE'S

Fortune's Home,

No. 32, *Market-Street, near the Market, Baltimore*

Present Rate:

Whole Tickets	$20	Quarters	$5
Halves	10	Eighths	2 50

TAKE NOTICE.

That the next drawing takes place on Thursday, the 13th of May, and the remaining one it is expected will be in a few days after.

Orders for tickets or shares from all parts of the United States will receive at CONINE'S the same prompt and faithful attention as if personal applications were made. Address

W. C. Conine, *Baltimore.*

Information of the fate of tickets furnished at the close of the drawing or whenever requested.

Mar 27 [Ap. 9.—5t.]

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

The above valuable article is sold in *Pittsburgh*,

ONLY BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the proprietor.

April 9—3m.

To Country Merchants.

ON hand and for sale at a very small advance, at HARRIS'S Cash Store, Market-street,

A FEW PIECES OF CHANGEABLE

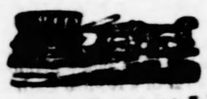
Garnetts and Sershams, AND PLAID SILKS.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick, assorted.
300 Weavers' Reeds.—500 lbs. patent Shot.
50 lbs. assorted Sealing Wafers.
40 dozen low priced Bed Cords.
40 do. low priced Pittsburgh manufactured Pen-Knives
Scythes, Sickles, Straw-Knives,—Cow-Bells,—Pipes, &c. &c.

At reduced prices for CASH.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824 —tf

Notice to Creditors.

MY creditors are hereby notified that I have applied to the court of common pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the several acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and that the said court has appointed Monday, the 3d day of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

Irwin Wallace,

Late Commission Merchant.

April 2, 1824.

PITTSBURGH Flint Glass Manufactory

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved *FLINT GLASS WARE,*

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

MACHINE CARDS.

THIRTY BOXES OF

WOOL MACHINE CARDS,

NOS. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co. New-York, and P. Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

—*ALSO*,—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD-CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c. for Carding Machines. Apply to

A. Way & Co.

Market Street.

March 26, 1824—8t.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

New Spring Goods.

M. S. MASON,

WOOD STREET,

HAS just returned from the eastward, and is now opening, at his

Wholesale Store,

An extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Selected with care, on the best terms, which he offers for sale, at a small advance, by the *PACKAGE OR PIECE.*

This stock comprises a general and choice assortment of

British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,

MOROCCO HATS, COTTON YARN, &c.

Well worth the attention of Country Merchants

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1824.—6t.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

The Subscribers

ARE OPENING, AT THEIR NEW STAND, In Wood, between 3d & 4th Streets,

47 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

COMPRISING a General Assortment, which will be sold by the Piece, at a small advance for Cash or approved notes.

ALSO

10 Crates Queensware,

Assorted to suit country dealers.

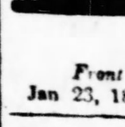
Saml. K. Page & Co.

April 2, 1824—6t.

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,



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Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan 23, 1824.—tf.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

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CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD-STREETS,

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Drugs, Medicines, Paint, Oils,

DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, Perfumery, &c.

Selected with care, and purchased on the best terms; all of which they offer for sale at the most accommodating rates.

Comprised in the above are the following:

150 lbs. Turkey Gum Arabic,
150 Manna, in sorts
200 Powd. Peruvian Bark
25 " Ipecacuanha
10 Silver grain Cochineal
150 Strong Aqua Fortis
20 English Ol. Lavender
1000 Levigated *English* Litharge
150 Asafœtida
10 bbls. Spts. Turpentine.

April 9—6t.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

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2 chests Young Hyson Tea.
12 dozen Waldren's and Griffin's corn scythes,
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12 do. Spades and Shovels.

Likewise on hand,

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Pittsburgh, April 9, 1824.—3t.

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Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS
LOOKING GLASSES
Tortoise and Mock Shell and Ivory Combs.

All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms

Wholesale and Retail.

Pittsburgh, April 9—3t.

Young Ladies' Academy.

J. H. FIELDING

Has opened an Academy for Young Ladies,

IN Miss *Spencer's* former School-Room, on Water-Street. The room is remarkably spacious, comfortable, airy and convenient; and perhaps the city does not afford a more agreeable or healthy situation.

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And hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may confide business to their care.

Maysville, March 24. [April 2—5t]

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Christopher Magee,

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HAT MANUFACTORY

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Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant

Dec. 13, 1823.—tf